Weather
Fine weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 89.6 and the minimum 71.1, the corresponding day last year being 78.1 and 70.9.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Colombia, July 17.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Dilwara, July 12.
FROM America and Europe, Str. China, today; E. of Japan, tomorrow.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Lahore, today.

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AMERICANS TURN GUNS ON RIVER BRIGANDS

Streams Of Lead Loosed From Steamer's Deck By Marines

ROBBERS SLAIN

Graphic Story Of Fight On Upper Yangtsze Reveals Conditions

ANARCHY REIGNS

Towns In Szechuen Are Burned And Looted By Outlaws

Two American marines manning Lewis machine guns on the deck of the American boat Robert Dollar II turned streams of lead on bandits who attacked the boat when it was four hours down-river from Chungking several days ago. Several Chinese robbers were slain and a greater number wounded but, as the Dollar did not stop, it was impossible to obtain a definite estimate of the extent of the casualties. Survivors, among the brigands fled to the hills.

The bandits started the trouble by firing on the American boat from shore and from sampans. The Robert Dollar II had had previous experience with the brigands, having once been boarded by the thieves and rescued from their clutches by the prompt arrival of the American gunboat Palos, whose commander, Captain Gillespie, gave the Chinese raiders five minutes to get off the boat.

READY FOR BRIGANDS

Thus the Robert Dollar II was prepared for a clash when it departed from Ichang for Chungking two weeks ago. The marines were supplied by the American gunboat Wilmington, now moored at Ichang.

News of the fact that American machine gunners had at last returned the fire of the bandits electrified the people of the Upper Yangtsze valley. Generally it was the opinion that the machine gun fusillade would have a deterrent influence on robbers who have been molesting American boats on the river.

Eight foreign missionaries, attempting to travel in a Chinese junk from Chengtu to Chungking, where they took the MacKenzie and Company boat Loong Mow for Ichang, were fired upon by river pirates above Chungking and were forced to remain at one village five days until an escort could be provided by the provincial authorities. The trip required eighteen days, whereas it should have been made in five days.

'PIRATE DRILL'

Fearing an attack by bandits Mr. Walter Crawford, one of the missionaries, had organised a "pirate drill" which became a part of the daily routine aboard the junk. His three children were encouraged to compete for honors in the drill by the offer of a rare postage stamp to the one who would be the first to scamper behind an improvised bulwark of trunks and boxes. The two boys and a little girl of the Crawford family are enthusiastic stamp collectors and the prize was eagerly coveted.

At the first shot from the bandit gang the children made a grand rush for the covered barrier. After many shots had been fired at the boat, none of which hit a passenger, the children were asked who had won the prize. They all agreed that the junk's cook had been first to hide in their retreat and they were so busy getting out of the path of his headlong rush for safety that they forgot all about the postage stamp and none of them could say who had won.

ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI

Included in the missionary party were Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and their children and Dr and Mrs. Lindsay. All are connected with the university at Chengtu. They arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning and are stopping at the Edward Evans mission home until they sail for America on a year's furlough.

Three of the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse are riding rough-shod through the upper valley of the Yangtsze these days. They are War, Death and Pes-

(Continued from Page 8)

Debs Notified In Jail Of His Nomination For President By Socialist Party

The official notification of his nomination as Presidential candidate on the Socialist ticket carried to Eugene Debs (left), now serving a sentence in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., by Seymour Stedman, himself the Vice-Presidential nominee. This photograph, made at the penitentiary, shows Debs, in prison garb, and Seymour Stedman.

ARMY COUNCIL VOTES AGAINST GENERAL DYER

Commander At Amritsar Riots Relieved Of Duty In British Army

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Sir William Joynson Hicks, with regard to General Dyer, the commander of the troops at the Amritsar riots, Mr. Winston Churchill announced that the Army Council, after considering the report of the Hunter Committee and the statement of General Dyer, had concluded that, in spite of the great difficulties, with which General Dyer had to contend at Jallianwallabagh on May 13, 1919, he could not be acquitted of an error of judgment, had accepted the decision of the Commander-in-Chief in India not to employ General Dyer further in India and did not consider that further employment should be offered him outside India. (Cries of "Why?" and "Shame!")

NO FURTHER ACTION

The Army Council, Mr. Churchill continued, in view of all circumstances, did not feel called upon to take further action.

Replying to a further question Mr. Churchill said that he endorsed the decision of the Army Council.

Brigadier-General H. P. Croft asked whether or not it was a fact that after the riots General Dyer had been employed in the operations in Afghanistan. The Speaker said that notice should be given of that question.

Miners Agree To Executive's Demand

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—The Miners Federation Conference at Leamington has accepted the Executive's demand for an increase in wages of 2/6, 1/-, and 9d. a day, in respect of the three grades, and also the demand that the Government shall remove the 14/2 increase in the price per ton of domestic coal.

S.S. China Due Here With Mails At 8 a.m. Today

The s.s. China will arrive at 8 a.m. today, July 11. She is bringing 930 tons of cargo, 53 passengers, 2,277 packages of treasure and 351 sacks of mail, for this port.

The company expects to despatch her for Hongkong direct, on Monday evening or Tuesday morning, but will advise as to the exact time after the steamer's arrival.

MARVEL GROWS HOW KING'S SON ESCAPED WRECK

His Car Dragged On Side For 250 Yards And Then Overturned

(Reuter's Service)

Bunbury, W. A., July 6.—Measurements show that the Prince of Wales' saloon in the recent railway accident was dragged for 250 yards before it overturned.

It is incredible that nobody was seriously hurt in the Staff's car, since heavy chairs and tables were thrown through the air and everybody was precipitated against the windows, which suddenly became the floor. Luckily the embankment was only a yard high.

POPULARITY GROWS

Perth, W. A., July 7.—The Prince of Wales' popularity has reached its highest pitch. Crowds assembled at every station en route to Perth to congratulate him on his recent escape.

The entire route from the railway station to Government House was thickly lined with cheering crowds on the Prince's arrival here today, people shouting "Glad to see you," and "You're lucky to be back."

Prior to the Prince's arrival, an impressive thanksgiving service was held in the cathedral.

Congratulatory messages to His Royal Highness are pouring in.

Internal Crisis Brewing In Japan

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, July 9.—The House of Representatives today decided by 256 votes to 131 to hand over Mr. Nagai, a Kenseikai member, to the Disciplinary Committee for a speech, in which he compared the Premier's, "capitalistic dictatorship" to "Lenin's proletarian dictatorship" and also declared that Mr. Hara had contravened the Emperor Meiji's rescripts.

The Kenseikai Party will introduce motions, censuring the Ministry, in the House tomorrow. Excitement is expected and thousands of police will be stationed as a guard at the Diet building.

The police today arrested after a struggle a party in motor-cars, who were distributing inflammatory anti-Ministry leaflets. Hitherto the distribution of great quantities of leaflets in Tokio in this manner has been a frequent practice.

FAYOLLE IN COUNCIL

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 9.—General Fayolle has been appointed a member of the Supreme War Council for 1920. General Fayolle was formerly Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies and later commanded the Army group which launched the victorious offensive in 1918.

GERMANS HAD UNTIL FRIDAY TO ACCEDE TO NEWEST TERMS

Can Keep Troops In Neutral Zone To Stop Further Smuggling Of Arms

THREATS FROM ALLIES

Will Occupy German Holdings If Terms Not Rigidly Carried Out

(Reuter's Service)

Spa, July 9.—The German delegates were present at yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Conference when the Allied reply to the proposals of the German Government, relating to the disarmament of Germany's effectives, provided by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, was handed to them.

The reply says that, on condition that Germany proceeds immediately with disarmament and takes all the necessary measures to carry out the Allied terms, the Allies consent to the number of Germany's effectives being reduced to 150,000 by October 1 next and to 100,000 by January 1, 1921 and to the Germans employing troops in the neutral zone until October 1 particularly the Reichswehr troops, charged with preventing smuggling of arms from the occupied areas into other parts of Germany.

WILL OCCUPY RUHR

If at any time it becomes apparent that Germany is not keeping her engagements, the Allies will proceed to occupy some other part of Germany, the Ruhr for example.

The German delegation was given until this morning (Friday) to sign the final declaration regarding disarmament, communicated to it by the Allies.

A DRAMATIC MOMENT

Spa, July 7.—There was a dramatic development at the Conference yesterday when, at the conclusion of the German Finance Minister's statement regarding disarmament, Mr. Lloyd George pointedly remarked, "Is that a declaration that Germany is not in a position to fulfil the treaty?"

The German Minister replied "no," but he asked for consideration for Germany's difficulties.

Mr. Lloyd George thereupon explained the Allies' anxiety owing to Germany's failure to fulfil the disarmament conditions of the treaty. He pointed out that the object of the treaty was to prevent Germany becoming a menace to Europe.

NO "HARSHNESS"

The Allies did not wish to be harsh to Germany, but the risks of militarism and Bolshevism in Germany were too great. If Germany were really sincere, she would have already carried out the treaty.

Vague promises were useless, added the British Prime Minister. The Conference was prepared to come to a settlement, but unless the Germans produced a definite scheme, the Conference would be a failure.

The Germans then proposed an adjournment of the discussion until today.

It is reported that the Germans threaten to withdraw from the Conference, unless the Allies make concessions.

GERMANS CONFER

Later.—The German Staff officers spent the morning discussing whether to advise Herr Fehrenbach to present a plan of disarmament to the Conference. Doubt on the subject has now been cleared up by the announcement that the Germans have decided to present a plan this afternoon.

ENDORSE PREMIER

London, July 7.—The newspaper generally endorse Mr. Lloyd George's attitude towards the Germans at Spa yesterday.

It is declared that this should show the Germans that the Allies, while willing to give the Germans all reasonable freedom to discuss methods of execution of the treaty are in no mood to be trifled with.

The Prime Minister's firmness in resolutely facing what is considered to be more German shuffling has evoked general satisfaction.

TOWNS DECORATED

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 9.—M. Lefevre, the Minister of War, on Sunday will present the Cross of the Legion of Honor to the town of Noyon and the Croix de Guerre to Creil and Lassigny for their services during the war.

SHABATS HONORED

Belgrade, July 9.—The French Minister today on behalf of the French Government presented the Croix de Guerre to the town of Shabats for its heroic conduct during the great war.

Br. East Africa Is Annexed As "Kenia Colony"

(Reuter's Service)

Nairobi, East Africa, July 6.—Major General Sir Edward Northey, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the British East Africa Protectorate, who returned to the Protectorate on the 3rd instant, announced in the Legislative Council today that an order in council had been signed, annexing British East Africa under the name of Kenia Colony.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's coast dominions will retain the status of protectorate under the name of Kenia Protectorate.

General Northey added that a loan of five million sterling was being floated; also that the change from protectorate to crown colony made no difference with regard to native policy, but that no decision had been reached with regard to the Indian problem.

FORM CO/LITION SOVIET CABINET IN VLADIVOSTOK

Four "Capitalists" And Three Social-Revolutionaries To Have Portfolios

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, July 9.—A new Coalition Cabinet has been formed, in which four portfolios will be handed over to the Capitalists. The Social Revolutionaries will retain the portfolios of Finance, Industry and Foreign Affairs.

During an unofficial meeting of the Coalition Cabinet on Wednesday, serious differences occurred which almost had the result of breaking up the coalition as the non-Socialists insisted on their program.

It is still doubtful whether the Cabinet will work together harmoniously.

SPEAKS FOR SEMENOFF

Tokio, July 9.—General Syroboyarski, the official representative in Japan of General Semenoff, in the course of a speech before the Society for the Promotion of Friendly Relations with Russia last night, said:

"Nikolaievsk has taught the Japanese what the humanity and ideals of Bolshevism are and they, therefore, know why General Semenoff refuses to parley with Medvedieff and the others, who are hiding behind the name of Social Revolutionaries.

"It is not only useless to parley with this Jewish communistic gang but it is actually harmful to the prestige of the Japanese people and army.

FRUITLESS EFFORTS.

"After fruitless pourparlers between the Japanese and Verdhne-Udinsk, we learn of the declaration of the Japanese Government to withdraw from the Baikal. This is practically the death warrant of the population of the whole province. No quarter will be given to the adherents of General Semenoff in the event of Japanese evacuation.

"The people relying on Japanese promises, find themselves trapped. The Japanese declaration is a warning notice of another bloody Nikolaievsk tragedy.

"It is a shame that, when things are now so favorable in Za-Baikalia, that this declaration of evacuation should be issued, strengthening Bolshevism and cowing the spirits of General Semenoff's followers. The declaration is like shouting 'Fire' in a nervous crowd."

Back To Normal Urged By Viscount

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—In the House of Lords today Viscount Midleton drew attention to the great increase in the estimated normal revenue and moved a resolution that is was incumbent on the Government to reduce the present undue strain on the nation's resources and to appoint Special Commissioners, empowered to wind up special War Service Departments and to reduce other inflated establishments to normal level. The motion was carried by 95 votes to 23.

WILL DISCUSS FINLAND

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 9.—The Council of the League of Nations will meet in London tomorrow under the Presidency of Mr. Lloyd George to examine the question of Finland.

JAPAN SECURES STOLEN RUSSIAN MAPS FROM U.S. AFTER PARLEY

American Charge D'Affaires Explains How Embassy Got Documents

VENDOR DISAPPEARED

Japanese Refuse Publicity To American Reply; Is "Sub-Judice"

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, July 9.—The American Charge d'Affaires, replying to the request of the Foreign Office for the return of the maps, which are alleged to have been stolen from the War Department archives and sold to the American Military Attache, explained that the Embassy was in possession of the maps, which had evidently once been the property of the Russian Imperial General Staff, but there was no evidence that they had ever been the property of the Japanese Government.

He said that they had been offered to the Military Attache for sale but that he had decided that they were valueless and had notified the vendor to call and secure his property. He never came.

OFFER TO RETURN

The Charge d'Affaires expressed his willingness to return the maps to Oyama, who is accused of stealing the documents from the Russian Survey Department when the Japanese occupied Harbarovsk, on on his order.

The American Charge d'Affaires requested publicity for the text of his reply.

The Department of Justice subsequently secured an order from Oyama and the maps were handed over.

The request of the American Charge d'Affaires for publicity has been denied on the grounds that the case is sub-judice, which will also prevent the Embassy itself from securing its publication as any newspapers which publishes it will be liable to prosecution.

BRITISH FORESTS NEED ATTENTION

Speaker At Conference Tells Of Need To Restore Timber Tracts

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—Representatives from all parts of the Empire attended the first meeting of the Imperial Forestry Conference at the Guildhall this morning. The Lord Mayor presided.

Lord Lovat, in the course of his opening address, pointed out that the timber imports of the United Kingdom in 1919 reached the colossal figure of £72,000,000 and would probably approach 90 to £100,000,000 in 1920. Before the war 10,000,000 tons of timber were imported annually into the United Kingdom, representing a tonnage space, equal to that required for the whole imports of grain and exceeding that required by all other foodstuffs, together with cotton and wool.

SMALL FOREST AREA

Of all European countries Great Britain had the smallest area of State forests.

Lord Lovat pointed out that, while Great Britain and America had taken only very small interest in the science of forestry, they were very active in the destruction of forestry resources.

Lord Milner, who spoke next, agreed with Lord Lovat's strictures but said that he believed that Great Britain had been awakened by the shake-up of the war and was now anxious to atone for the past. She had already done much practical work and had undertaken further active operations.

'Lascars" May Work Longer, Seamen Say

(Reuter's Service)

Genoa, July 6.—At the International Seamen's Conference today Captain Devines, the Indian Government delegate, proposed an amendment to the draft convention, relating to hours of labor, replacing the word, "lascars", by "Indian seamen" in view of the uncertainty of the legal meaning of the term, "lascar," which only covered deck-hands and did not include firemen and stewards.

Mr. Burke, Australian seamen's delegate, opposed the amendment. He maintained that the hours of lascars should be the same as those of whites and in tropical countries even less.

The amendment was carried by 17 votes to 8.

Viscount French May Be Governor-General Of Canada

Lord French.
INTERNATIONAL

The resignation of Field Marshal Viscount French as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and his subsequent appointment as Governor-General of Canada, is predicted in a report from Dublin.

BETTER TRAFFIC IS SLOGAN FOR LATEST CAMPAIGN

Reckless Motor Car Drivers Given Heavy Fines Or Terms In Prison

Campaigning against reckless motor car driving the police are active in watching for reckless drivers and other violaters of the Municipal regulations. The courts are taking an interest in the matter, too, and it is hoped that within a short time it will be safe for pedestrians and ricksha riders to appear on the main thoroughfares of the community.

Heavy fines are being imposed on reckless drivers and in some instances prison sentences have been imposed.

Yesterday in the Mixed Court a chauffeur who struck with his machine and knocked down a Chinese was fined $50 in the Mixed Court. British Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Tsang sat in the case.

Police and court officials have given fair warning that the motor car regulations will be enforced to the final degree and already it is said, a noticable improvement in traffic conditions is observable.

COMMONS SLOW; BEHIND ON WORK

Federal Devolution Subject Of Discussion; System Declared Wrong

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—The question of Federal Devolution was discussed at a crowded meeting of English, Scottish and Welsh members of the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr. Walter Long, who presided, referred to the failure of the present House of Commons to keep abreast of the growing volume of work. He said that he believed that the system of standing committee was deterimental to the prestige of the House.

SUGGESTS SEPARATION

Mr. Long also alluded to the problem presented by the present system under which people differed on domestic and social questions, but agreed on larger Imperial issues. He suggested that legislation in both spheres would be facilitated if domestic questions were separated from Imperial.

All speakers at the meeting urged that the Government should be pressed to take up the matter without delay.

TUAN MOVES TROOPS FROM EVERY SIDE; CLASH NEAR

Borrows Millions To Pay Off Soldiers; Chang Reaches Mukden

STIRS UP HUPEH

Sends Help To Relative, With Orders To Move Against Wang

U. S. SHIP READY

Friends Of Degraded Generals Say They Intend To Fight

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(Staff Wire To The China Press)
(Late Bulletin)

Peking, July 10.—The advance made to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui by the Exchange Bank is reported to have been raised by a considerable degree. The former loans were made on pledges of the revenues of the Kinhan Railway.

Chang Tso-lin is understood to have arrived at Mukden.

Tuan is said to be bringing a portion of his Ma Liang troops from Shantung toward Tientsin.

President Hsu is drafting a mandate cautioning the Generals on all sides to protect foreigners under all circumstances.

PEKING IS QUITE

Peking, July 10.—The political situation seemed a bit more quiet today.

Attention centered on operations along the line of the Kinhan Railroad, where the deposed and indicted General Wu Pei-fu is believed to be attempting to consolidate his forces with those of General Tsao Kun.

Curiosity as to how Generals Wu and Tsao Kun will accept the news of their dismissals is answered today by word from their friends that they will undoubtedly fight President Hsu's mandates to the last ditch.

TROOPS ON MOVE

Meanwhile Marshal Tuan Chi-jui continues his military preparations and movements of troops to strategic points. He is reported to be bringing troops northward on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, as well as southward on the Kinhan, where the opposing forces are momently drawing closer together.

An American gunboat has come to an anchorage off Peitaiho, but the Legation has assured all Americans visiting nearby summer resorts that there is no particular cause for alarm.

It is authentically reported that Lu Tsong-yu's Sino-Japanese bank has loaned Marshal Tuan three millions in silver and five millions in notes, with which to pay his armies and maintain his advantage.

NO FIGHTING YET

Up to the present there has been no actual fighting reported.

Disaffection in two divisions of Tuan's troops has been reported; but it is believed that this will be offset by the receipt of the money said to be on its way to them.

Lu Tsong-yu is announced to be on his way to Tientsin, there to angle for the services of Chang Tso-lin, although the latter is popularly believed to have left Manchuria to mobilise his army.

Tsao Kun is also reported to have gone to Tientsin, leaving Wu Pei-fu in charge of his army, with full authority to act.

HUPEH UPRISING

(Staff Wire To The China Press)

Hankow, July 10.—Information gathered from official circles here today indicates that General Wu Kuang-hsien, trusted Anfuite general and brother-in-law of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, has received heavy reinforcements from Peking and is contemplating an attack upon General Wang Chan-yuan.

General Wang, present Tuchun of Hupeh, is a Chihli-faction man and bears an excellent reputation throughout the province. It is understood that he is preparing to defend himself if attacked.

JAPAN EVADES ISSUE

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 10.—A representative of the Japanese Legation, interviewed this morning by Reuter, in reply to a question with regard to the Japanese view of the situation caused by the Frontier Defense troops being utilised for internal fighting, when these troops were organised and maintained with funds derived from Japan on the distinct understanding that they would not be used for party strife, said that, while the Japanese much

prefer that the Frontier troops should not be used for internal warfare, if the Japanese made representations to this effect it would practically amount to support of the Chihli Party.

CHARGE MUNITION SALES

The Journal de Pekin reports that the Italians, during the past few days, have been selling arms and ammunition to the Tuan Chi-jui party. The ammunition, it is stated, came from Tientsin. The journal also states that a gun which was in the Italian Legation guard compound has been delivered to the Anfuites.

The 15th Division began to move early this morning in the direction of Liuliho. The movement of this force has created surprise, as its loyalty to Marshal Tuan was very doubtful. The Anfuites probably prefer to have it in front of rather than behind them.

10,000 ADVANCING

It is reported that General Tsao Kun has sent 10,000 men to Machang, near Tientsin, via the new military road from Paotingfu, with the object of establishing a second base of operations, which can be reinforced from the Tsinpu line.

General Chang Kwei-ti is sending 10,000 men to Peking from Jehol, as a bodyguard for the President. While General Chang Kwei-ti is not hostile to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, he is a close friend of the President and the arrival of his troops will merely mean the personal protection of the President, Hsu Shih-chang.

Only a few miles now separate the opposing forces near Tinghsin, to which place both sides are hurrying as the ground there is suitable for a defense.

Fighting has not yet begun.

THE CLAIM-MAKERS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 9.—The Anfuites claim that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui will have the support of the 9th Division of Anhui troops and the 15th Division. Yuan Shih-kai's former body-guard, as well as that of the 15th Division, the former bodyguard of General Feng Kuo-chang.

The diplomatic note, handed to the Chinese Government yesterday, says that foreign powers have previously too often had occasion to express their reprobation of fighting at many points in China and also in the environs of the capital.

CONFIDENT OF HSU

The Diplomatic Corps wish to express their confidence in the President and trust that he will be able to exercise the generous principles of humanity, which the local factions may not understand.

They also recall the solemn obligations, undertaken by the Chinese Government concerning the protection of foreigners, and declare that they hold the Government responsible for all injury, incurred by foreigners, or damage to their property, resulting from the troubles.

The Diplomatic Corps express the hope that dispositions will be taken to avoid the entry of armed troops into Peking, and the use of aeroplanes to bombard the city.

CONSULTS WITH TUAN

The Minister of Communications today visited Tuanho in order to consult Marshal Tuan Chi-jui with regard to the loan from Japanese sources, secured on the proposed Supingchieh-Tsonanfu and Supingchieh-Chenchiatien Railways. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui introduced these schemes prior to the recent political developments and is now endeavoring to conclude the negotiations as rapidly as possible.

WU AND WANG

Hankow, July 9.—General Wu Kwang-hsin took possession of the Kiantung today. His disputes with General Wang Chang-yuan have now been settled. The former is proceeding up river on the same vessel.

The Peking-Hankow Railway service has been interrupted on this side of the Yellow River as a result of the action of the Military leaders.

It is estimated that there are 40,000 soldiers in the immediate neighborhood of Hankow but the population is showing no alarm.

Nanking College Opens Summer School

The Nanking Teachers College will open, on July 12, the First Summer School in China. Mrs. John Dewey will speak at the opening exercise. In conjunction with the Summer School, the Chinese Phonetics Institute and the Cotton Institute will be opened at the same time.

In this Summer School, 19 different courses which are specially planned for the teachers will be offered. Teachers of Peking University and of Nankai College are invited to join the teaching corps.

There are already registered 554 in the Summer School, 280 in the Phonetics Institute and 300 in the Cotton Institute. Out of this total number of 11,34, 71 are girl students. Many more are still coming.

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77 ROUTE VALLON

Suffrage Riots In Japan

The widespread popular agitation in Japan on the subject of universal suffrage is occupying the attention of the Diet. A series of public and political demonstrations have taken place in Shiba Park and in front of the Diet Building in Tokio and in various parts of the country. This photograph shows an actual conflict between the police and a crowd of demonstrators in the park. Many people were injured in this clash.

GLEE CLUB DUE HERE ON JULY 18

Californians To Give Series Of Five Performances At Olympic Theater

According to a private cablegram sent from Hongkong the University of California Glee Club will return to Shanghai per s.s. Korea on July 18 to give a series of five performances at the Olympic Theater. It speaks well for the versatility of the talented lot of young amateurs that no two of the five performances will be alike. The programs will be announced later.

It is interesting to note that twenty of the twenty-two members of the party served in the American army or navy during the war. All of the Club are undergraduates except for a few who received the bachelors degree shortly before the Club left for its tour of the orient in May of this year. For many years it has been a custom for the members of the Glee Club to make a tour giving performances during the three months' Summer vacation thereby enabling the fortunate ones to see a good deal of the world outside of their own state. The tours are usually confined to the Atlantic States and Canada although on at least one tour before the war the trip was extended to Europe. The ambitious nature of these undertakings can be judged by the fact that the present oriental tour is costing the Club twenty thousand dollars gold.

The Clubs musical director, Clinton R. Morse, know to all California "grads" as "Brick" Morse, is a very interesting character. He is a graduate of the vintage of 1894 and was a leading spirit of the Glee Club in his time, as well as its star performer. He was injured in a football accident during his college days and has had to walk on crutches ever since. It is wonderful to hear Mr. Morse, philosophise on "jazz." According to him, to play this music properly one must have been born in the jazz era which began with the introduction of ragtime music a little over two decades ago. In other words, the best performers in this interesting manner are about nineteen years of age. Players around twenty-four years of age can do fairly well but for those of thirty years and upward there is no hope. Needless to say, the members of the University of California Glee Club were all born in the era of jazz.

Another statement put forth by Mr. Morse, is that the concensus of jazz opinion in America that the Hickman orchestra at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco is the best professional jazz organisation in the states. Mr. Hickman says the University of California Glee Club jazz band is better than his. No more need be said. They must be heard to be appreciated.

Monday Band Concert

The following program will weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March, "La Mascotte" Audran
2. Overture, "Maritana" Wallace
3. Waltz, "Petite announce" Berger
4. Selection, "La Tosca" Puccini
5. Rustic Dance, "The Tavern in the Wood" ..... Lange
6. Ballet Suite, "Pantomima" Lacome
   (a) Leandre et Isabella
   (b) Scaramoche et Colombine
   (c) Pizzicato (d) Ballabile.

R. Brunelli,
Musician-in-Charge.

Obituary

SIR WM. BAILLIE-HAMILTON

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—The death is announced of Sir William Baillie-Hamilton, formerly Chief Clerk of the Colonial Office. Sir William was Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod, Order of St. Michael and St. George.

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Poles Acknowledge Farther Reverses

(Reuter's Service)

Warsaw, July 8.—The following communique is issued by the Polish General Staff today:

"On the Dvina and on the right bank of the Beresina, our detachments have encountered superior Bolshevik forces. To the Southeast of Borisoff a Polish detachment drove back the enemy. The Polish action to throw back the enemy on the Eastern bank of the Beresina is developing. Further south Bolshevik attacks have been repulsed with heavy enemy losses."

THEY FIGHT BACK

London, July 7.—A telegram from Warsaw states that the Poles have begun counter-attacks in Bolhynia. Bolshevik attempts to force the passage of the Beresina and offensive to the south of Polotsk and in Podolia have been defeated with severe losses. These local operations are tending to develop a great battle on the whole front.

The Bolsheviks have concentrated the bulk of their forces between the Dvina and the Dnieper in the region of Smolensk. A serious Bolshevik advance there might have the grave consequences of separating Poland from the Baltic States, enabling direct communication between Germany and Soviet Russia.

A DISCOVERY

Spa, July 7.—The members of the Polish delegation to the Spa Conference declare that Marshal Foch has been put in possession of documents, indisputably proving the intention of Germany to declare war against Poland.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Wong Foo-sung isn't a bad loser; but he just naturally hates to quit.

That's why he's to appear before the American assessor in the Mixed Court soon, to answer a charge of assault.

And when he does he will be in unique position of assaultor and assaultee.

Wong had a fight.

Then he had a few weeks' rest in a hospital.

But he recovered, sounded the tocsin and the braves rallied to his call.

The man who scattered Wong's nose all over his face and changed his complexion from saffron to indigo, was in jail awaiting trial; and, therefore, beyond reach.

But he had a cousin roaming at large.

Anything in the family was meat for the Wong tong, and said cousin fell victim to their wrath.

That is why Wong appears as complainant and defendant in two co-related cases.

"Maskee," quoth the convalescent Wong. "Mebbe-so have catchee wrong man, but he alice same b'long cousin man wanchee makee my face sick."

AMERICAN SONG SERVICE

The usual American Song Service will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Masonic Hall, No. 30 The Bund. Dr. Dillon Bronson, who spoke last Sunday, again will be the speaker and Mrs. L. P. Kurt and Mr. H. H. Cameron will sing.

BEAVER BOARD
FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS

Use the Waste Spaces

Finding an extra bed room, den, sewing room or work room at home, or building in private offices or other rooms in the store or factory, is merely a matter of utilizing the waste spaces.

Wherever you have an unfinished attic, basement or storage room, you only need walls and ceilings of Beaver Board to turn the waste space into good looking rooms of real usefulness.

Once you learn what easy, quick, clean work Beaver Boarding is you'll want to make the change at once. Let us explain what you can do with this "knotless, crackless, manufactured lumber." Phone, write or call.

THE NEW ATTIC ROOM

THE BUILT-IN OFFICE

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A Hint to Husbands

A "husband" is a married man, of course. But the word "husband" also means "to manage with thrift—to save."

There is a valuable hint to husbands in this: SAVE. Protect the future of your family. Economize. Husband your resources.

Open a Savings Account at this bank. Make regular deposits on pay-day. Be a husband worthy of the name.

This bank helps husbands and other depositors by paying 4% interest compounded twice a year, subject to usual regulations.

"Teach your dollars to have more cents"

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
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$12 per Gross VENUS COPYING PENCILS $12 per Gross

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Also a few second hand typewriters at very moderate prices.

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Pale Pilsen Beer
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A Refreshing, Healthful Beverage
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Captive Flowers From Every Clime

are set before you, prepared by men whose life-work it has been to imprison the elusive odors of creation's sweetest flowers, lest they should waste their fragrance in obscurity.

COTY, PIVER, RIGAUD, HOUBIGANT, GUERLAIN, ROGER, GALLET AND GRENOVILLE.

Our prices are moderate, but our quality—superlative.

American Drug Co.
Proprietors of the
Maison de Parfumerie
40, Nanking Road.
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TO ALL DEPARTMENTS.

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Place your orders now for the NEW FORD, with electric starter and lights, fully equipped for the road.

100 arriving on the 20th

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Sales Manager

HUDFORD GARAGE

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FRANCE READY FOR AMERICAN TOURIST ARMY

Sailing Of 12,000 In Day To Visit Battlefields Is Really Good News

ROOM IN SMALL HOTELS

Notable Men And Women Are Visitors—Miss Nevada And Damrosch Win Success

Paris, May 29.—"No matter how great the influx of American tourists here we will take care of them," was the assurance by Paris hotel keepers when they were warned that more than 12,000 Americans left the United States in one day to visit the French and Belgian battlefields.

Although it is difficult to obtain accommodations in the larger hotels here because the return of many Americans to the United States is delayed by the shipping strike the fact remains that there is an abundance of comfortable rooms in the smaller hotels outside of the central district of Paris, and tourists are being urged not to attempt to find luxurious apartments in the costly Opera Boulevard district.

The Hotel de Crillon, despite the fact that it has neither orchestra nor dancing and caters only to the family trade, is rapidly filling, and Manager Dequis is opening rooms as fast as the remodelling is completed after eighteen months of use as the headquarters of the American peace delegation. That the hotel will retain its pre-war favor was shown by the arrival there last week of Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York, Grant Schley of Kansas City, Miss Charlotte Brown of Kansas City and A. D. Walker of Boston.

LARGEST GROUP ARRIVES

Although numerous small parties of American tourists already have visited the battlefields, the largest group to reach France arrived here this week, with Alden T. Mann, foreign manager of the Woods Tours, as conductor. Many of the members of this party are prominent advocates of women's rights and have been studying European conditions. Forty members of this party stopped in England for a fortnight tour of historic cities there. The remainder motored from Ostend to Luxembourg, through Alsace-Lorraine and Switzerand and then through Southern France. They will make excursions from Paris to the battlefields during the next two weeks.

Among those in the party are Mmes. Florence Bragg, Warsaw, N. Y.; Ellen Greason, Winchester, Mass.; E. S. Henry, Washington; Susan Hinman, Oberlin, Ohio; Emil Hohenthal, South Manchester, Conn.; Alma Levins, Chicago, Miss Claire Lusby, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. William Sanford Martin, Kimberly, Idaho; Mrs. J. M. Moss, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. E. X. Preston, Boston; Mrs. Ella Ricker, Hudson, Mass.; Mrs. Anna V. Sargent, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Mary B. Watson, Hartford, Conn., and Mrs. Ella Boole, vice-president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

In the American colony in Paris the arrival here of friends from America is resulting in numerous informal receptions. Meanwhile the American Women's Club, which has taken over the Hotel Petrograd, is becoming the social center of feminine activities, with the new Paris club of the Knights of Columbus near the Arc of Triumph, offering club facilities for the men visitors. Both men and women tourists also will have the assistance of the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association, as well as the Women's Auxiliary of the Foreign Legion, in advising them regarding tours to the fronts where Americans fought. The auxiliary is growing rapidly.

CLASS OF ENTERTAINMENT

Unlike it was before the war, when the French are now making every effort to interest tourists in the better class of entertainments. An agreement has been entered into between the French Society of Mobilised Concert Artists and the tourist federation for the organisation of literary, theatrical and musical soirees during intervals between the battlefield pilgrimages. American soloists and readers will be asked to assist. Profits will be devoted to war charities. This movement may result in the opening up of the European field to American artists.

French audiences are not sparing in their praise of the few American soloists heard here since the war. A great success was scored by Miss Mignon Nevada, daughter of Mme. Emma Nevada, who married Dr. Ray Palmer. The series of concerts given by her was attended by many French notables, including Marshal Foch, Marshal Joffre, President Deschanel and Premier Millerand. Miss Nevada will leave here next week for England and the United States.

The New York Symphony Orchestra, with Walter Damrosch as conductor, made a decided impression here. There was not an adverse criticism of Mr. Damrosch's orchestra following his concerts in Paris. The management of the opera, it is understood, is arranging for the return to Paris of the organisation as soon as it has finished its Southern tour, probably about the latter part of June.

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$3 per hr. $1.00 per 20 min.
77 ROUTE VALLON

MUTT & JEFF — Jeff Had Better Take Up A Correspondence Course Of Learning — By Bud Fisher

MUTT, I HEARD A POLITICIAN LECTURE LAST NIGHT AND HE KEPT USING THE WORDS "TRAGEDY" AND "STRATEGY." WHAT'S THE MEANING OF THOSE WORDS?
YOUR HUNGER FOR KNOWLEDGE IS INDEED REFRESHING. I'LL ENDEAVOR TO ENLIGHTEN YOU, OLD DEAR.
TO SIMPLIFY MY EXPLANATION OF "TRAGEDY" AND "STRATEGY" I ASK YOU TO KINDLY PLACE YOUR HAT ON THE FLOOR.
WITH PLEASURE, OLD THING.
NOW WE'LL IMAGINE THE HOUR IS MIDNIGHT AND THE ROOM PITCH DARK. REMEMBER, YOUR HAT IS ON THE FLOOR.
QUITE SO, QUITE SO!
I ENTER THE ROOM AND ON ACCOUNT OF THE DARKNESS CANNOT SEE YOUR HAT. I STEP ON IT — AND FROM YOUR POINT OF VIEW THAT'S A TRAGEDY.
BUT, IF YOU HAD HUNG YOUR HAT UP IN THE FIRST PLACE THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN AN ACT OF STRATEGY ON YOUR PART.

American Woman's Club Notes

The Club librarian suggests that members who have had special training or practical experience in any form of library work may do the club a real service by sending their names and addresses or telephoning to Mrs. John H. Snoke, 6-B, Seward Road, Phone North 842, thus putting their experience and training at the service of the club.

Bronze Instruments Seized By Germans To Revert To China

Britain Says Priceless Astronomical Devices Must Go Back

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 6.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Gershom Stewart, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the restoration to China of the bronze astronomical instruments, taken by the Germans after the Boxer rebellion, was provided for by the Treaty of Versailles but that he had no information as to whether the restoration had been carried out.

He said that it was difficult to see how the British Government could use its influence to insure the due carrying out of the provision as China had not signed the Treaty.

The Government was considering the possibility of influencing the removal of these instruments to some neutral country, where they would be safe until peace had been signed with China.

Mr. Harmsworth said that he believed that these instruments were of great beauty and historical interest and should be restored to the walls of Peking but it was very difficult for the Government to interfere in the matter.

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Learn the Cure and Prevention of the diseases of your dog.
Book "Dog Diseases and How to Feed" Sent free on request.
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118 West 31st St.
New York, U. S. A.
Agents: Meller, Phipps & Hodges, Ltd., Shanghai

News Brevities

The Tieh Hua School for Destitute Children held its closing exercises yesterday.

* * *

A reception was given at Hankow yesterday by officials of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, the occasion being the opening of the institution's new building there. The structure is modern in every particular and especially adapted to the needs of the banking corporation.

* * *

Sir Raymond Dennis, K. B. E., who has been spending some time in Shanghai, sailed yesterday for Tientsin on the s.s. Shuntien. He will make a trip through Korea and then go to Japan. While here Sir Dennis appointed the Central Garage Company as sole agents in Central China for Dennis lorries and charabancs. Dennis fire engines are already in use by the Shanghai and City fire departments and are also used at Hankow and Tientsin.

* * *

Monday is to be celebrated as a Chinese national holiday. It is designated by the government as a holiday "for the commemoration of the restoration of the Republic."

* * *

A ten days horticultural exhibit was opened yesterday by the Institute for Destitute Children, Pont St. Catherine, seeds and plants being placed on sale.

* * *

Three men were sentenced to prison yesterday for selling a girl into a brothel. One was given a sentence of 5 years and the others one year each. The case was heard in the Mixed Court before British Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Tsang.

A false alarm of fire was turned in from a box at Nanking and Kiangse Roads shortly before midnight last night. There was no sign of any conflagration when the apparatus arrived on the scene.

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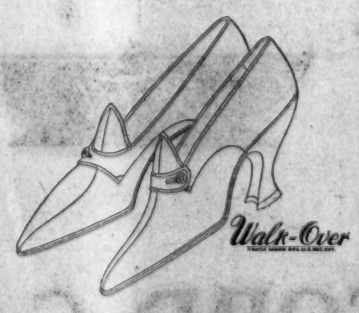
LOGANBERRY JUICE
Serve it for Luncheon, Dinner or Dance
Gande, Press & Co., Agents.

COME HERE TOMORROW FOR YOUR SUMMER
WALK-OVERS
No use waiting any longer; the weather is hot; comfort demands them.

We will show you the newest shapes, the most desirable materials, and the most popular styles.
We will give you the most comfortable fitting you have ever had.
TENNIS SHOES
SILK HOSIERY
Polishes and Laces


WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
24 NANKING ROAD
Try our mail order service. Write for our catalogue

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE
Dr. Stanley, the Municipal Health Officer, in his Public Health notice, says:—
"Do not consume milk or cream which has not been boiled or STERILIZED"
Bad fresh milk is more dangerous than bad meat. Many cases of severe illness among adults and of deaths among children, due to the milk supply, have been recorded by doctors.
Take no chances but drink
MILKMAID STERILIZED - MILK -
which is absolutely safe and pure, as it is prepared by the perfectly clean and hygienic process of sterilization.

MILKMAID STERILISED MILK
SOLD BY ALL STORES

The Only American Candy Store
In Town
SULLIVAN'S
36 Nanking Road "The place to meet your friends" 36 Nanking Road

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK

BOOTS AND SHOES OF QUALITY

FOR THE WARM DAYS

STYLISH, RELIABLE AND PERFECT FITTING AS NOW WORN IN LONDON, PARIS AND NEW YORK

Ladies' Soap Kid Pump

Punched Wing Cap, Louis Heel, "Wichert" manufacture. Price **$12.50**

Ladies' Black Glace Blucher Oxford

Similar to illustration but Leather Louis Heel, Smart Medium toe.

PRICE $14·50

Ladies' Dull Kid Pump

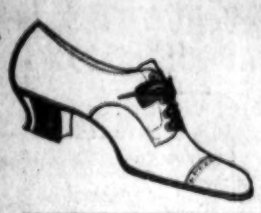
Leather Louis Heel

Price $12.50

Ditto in colt Patent neat Black and bright Steel Buckle

Price $16.50

No attempt has been made on this page to show all our new lines. Rather has it been the aim to display a few of the more particularly attractive styles.



Ladies' Black Glace Kid Oxford

Low Walking Heel, Rubber Top-Pieced. An ideal comfortable shoe.

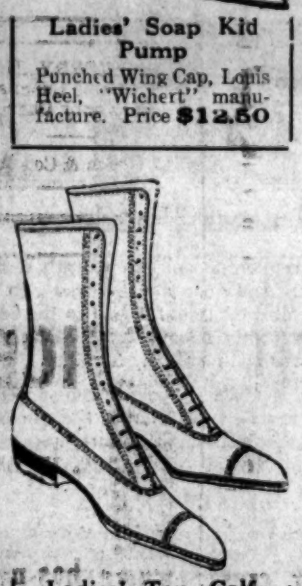
Price $15.50

LADIES' WHITE WASHABLE KID OXFORD.

Beautiful "Wichert," creation. Flexible Sole, Louis Heel. **PRICE $26.50**

Exactly same style and last in White Canvas.

PRICE $16.50



Ladies' Tan Calf Balmoral

Medium Leather Heels An Ideal Walking Boot.

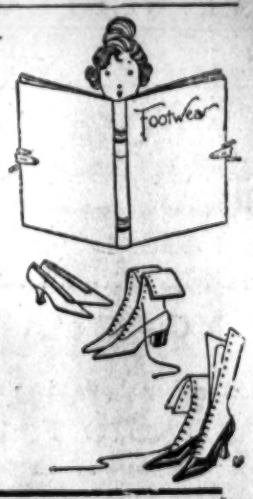
Price **$16.50**

Ladies' Nigger Brown Colonial

Large Gilt Buckle, Louis Heel. The Newest fashionable round toe. Price **$17.50**

Ditto in Colt, Patent, Black Silk and metal Buckle. Price **$14.50**

Also in Dull Kid Aluminium Buckle. Price **$14.50**



Ladies' White Washable Kid Pump

Louis Heel, Snug well cut ankles, good Walking Sole of durable quality. A "Wichert" super shoe.

Price **$25.00**

Also in White Canvas of superfine texture, well shrunk exactly same last and details of manufacture.

Price **$16.50**

Ladies' Mouse Coloured Glace Balmoral

Whole straight Goloshed; Plain Vamped Louis Heel.

Price **$26.50**

SMART AND DISTINCTIVE

Ladies' Colt Patent Opera Pump

Louis Heel. Price *$14.50*

LADIES' BLACK GLACE KID

Balmoral, Cuban Heel.

Price **$14.50**

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NANKING ROAD

GENT'S SHOES

Gent's Black Glace Balmoral.

Dull Kid top "Nettleton" Manufacture.

PRICE **$21.50**

Gent's Colt Patent Pumps.

Well cut, Snug fitting ankles, The Dancing Man's Shoe.

PRICE **$10.50**

Gent's Medium Shade Tan Glace Balmoral.

"Nettleton" Saxon Last.

Price $21.50

Gents Tan Real Pig-skin Puttee Legging.

English Manufacture Well whole Blocked.

PRICE **$16.50**

Also stocked in Ranelagh Lace Legging styles Exactly same details of Manufacture

PRICE **$16.50**

Gent's Black Glace Blucher Oxford

Smart round toe. Regal Barrister Last.

PRICE $14.50

Gent's Black Glace Blucher Oxford.

"Regal" Barrister Last, Full round toe.

Price $14.50

Gent's Black Calf Blucher

Sturdy Sole Regal Heel Last

Price **$14.50**

Gent's Black Glace Balmoral

Whole straight goloshed. Regal Combination Last.

PRICE **$14.50**

Fox's Improved Puttees.

In Khaki and Heather Mixtures. Regulation Weight. **PRICE $3.50**

Tropical Weight.

PRICE $4.50

OF DISTINCTION

GENT'S BLACK KING CALF BALMORALS

Regal Banker Last. Full Round toe.

PRICE **$14.50**

Gent's Black Glace Kid Blucher

Round toe, Regal Gotham Last.

PRICE

$14.50

GENTS FULL RICH TAN CALF BROGUE OXFORDS.

Strong, specially waterproofed double soles. Well Built Heels.

PRICE $25.00

GENTS NIGGER BROWN GLACE KID BALMORAL.

"Nettleton," Saxon Last. Beautiful materials beautifully modelled.

PRICE $21.50

Gent's Patent Whole Goloshed Balmoral.

Dull Kid top "Nettleton" Saxon Last.

Price $21.50

Gent's White Canvas Tennis Shoe

Corrugated rubber sure grip soles.

PDICE $2.50

Gent's Tan Calf Richmond Legging.

English Manufacture Whole Blocked.

PRICE **$12.50**

Also in Black Calf.

PRICE **$12.50**

A Cheaper Line in Black calf only, suitable for chauffeurs.

PRICE **$7.50**

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

TERMS —CASH -:- NO CREDIT

Americans Turn Guns On River Brigands

(Continued from Page 1)

silence. It needs but a journey of fifteen hundred miles through the scenic wonders of the Yangtsze to fully appreciate how utterly China is without government and how sturdily China is struggling under burdens that seem to be too great even for a people with the long-suffering patience of the Chinese.

Several weeks ago the cholera was killing one hundred persons daily in Chungking. The American consul at Chungking estimated on July 3 that the epidemic had abated until the number of deaths was reduced to one hundred weekly.

WAR IN SZECHUEN

The province of Szechuen is at present infested with Chinese troops fighting under the banners of three provinces, Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow. Ten thousand Kweichow troops in and about Chungking control the city. Szechuen troops have advanced to within thirteen miles of Chungking and have proved so formidable that the Kweichow troops have been considering the advisability of retreating. In preparation for such a contingency they have demanded that the merchants of Chungking pay them one million dollars in return for the army's assurance that it will leave the city without burning or looting. The business men of Chungking have the demand under consideration. They fear that if the money is paid and the Kweichow troops retire the Szechuen forces will, in turn, make demands for tribute for the payment of the soldiers.

HIDE THEIR WARES

As a result of the uncertain military conditions and because of the constant activities of river bandits the Chungking merchants have hidden much of their costly stores of silks and furs in godowns and are submitting to a semi-paralysis of business. Meanwhile a strong force of Yunnanese troops are stationed in the province west of Chungking and their future movements depend solely on the whims of their leaders. They recently gave over control of the salt wells, which in prosperous times yield a revenue estimated at one million dollars a month. They also evacuated several towns and took $80,000 as a reward for leaving these places in the hands of the Szechuenese. But their retreat has been only nominal and it is feared they will renew their demands for money.

REIGN OF ANARCHY

Towns are burned and looted by the various armies, if so they may be called. One town was looted three times in a period of twenty-four hours by different bands. Bandits looted the town first and soldiers drove them away. The soldiers looted some more and were in turn driven out by other soldiers who took what remained.

Standard Oil junks have been molested so frequently by river bandits that the craft have been ordered to remain in port until the present turbulent anarchy shall have run its course. Salt shipments eastward have practically ceased.

American, British and Japanese trade in the upper Yangtsze regions has suffered seriously.

The Loong Mow, a specially constructed boat for passenger and freight service in the upper river, easily accomplished its maiden trip through the rapids. Passengers who left Chungking on July 3 on the Loong Mow transhipped at Ichang and again at Hankow and arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning, having completed the trip in the remarkably short time of seven days. During the summer months the ship will travel only between Ichang and Chungking.

Lanhsien Notes

(China Press Correspondence)

Lanhsien, Chihli, July 6.—On account of the reports of cholera in Japan, the Peking-Mukden Railroad several days ago prohibited the sale of fresh fruit at all stations along the line.

At such a place as Changli, in the midst of the fruit belt, the station seems almost deserted except at the times when the great crowds get aboard to go outside the Wall or get off the trains on their return.

A few days ago a Chinese teacher was drowned while bathing at East City, Peitaiho. He went in bathing before noon, was missed at night but it was not until the next morning that bathers discovered his body floating in the water not far from the shore.

At the Assembly Hall in Peitaiho there is at present a conference being held under the direction of Mr. C. H. Blackstone. Dr. C. G. Trumbull of Philadelphia, editor of the Sunday School Times, is speaking twice daily on the subjects, "The Bible and the Gospel," and "The Practical Application of the Victorious Life."

Miss Ruth Paxson is also giving daily addresses on "Intercession" and the "Yunnan Missionary Movement."

Mr. Blackstone has erected dormitories for those attending the conference, and has also built a pavilion for the holding of the meetings, but the morning sessions are being held in the commodious hall of Rocky Point Association.

There will be a conference for Chinese workers in the month of August.

The water situation has been very serious at Peitaiho this year, just as last. Though a new well was dug last fall at considerable expense, there is still a great scarcity of water, owing to the unusually dry season.

The wheat crop has been a failure this year throughout this section. Usually one mow produces about ten bushels, but this year two and a half bushels is considered a very good yield.

The price of flour has already gone up to ten coppers a catty, two coppers higher than usual, and it is likely to go still higher.

Grain of all kinds has gone up proportionately, and some kinds have advanced to one and a half times the ordinary prices.

Kuling Notes

(China Press Correspondence)

Kuling, July 5.—Independence Day was celebrated here today in a true American style; but the large number of Britishers present indicated that the spirit of friendliness between the two nations was genuine and sincere. There were many expressions of good will and fellowship.

The activities started off with a baseball game in the morning between the Nanking and Kuling teams. In the afternoon there were speeches—the chief one being made by a Britisher—songs, games and entertainments. The latter consisted chiefly of the popular American dish—ice cream. In the evening there was a display of fireworks on the recreation grounds.

NEW "BULLETIN

The Kuling community is pleased by the appearance of a news-sheet—Kulin Bulletin—this summer, which fills a long felt need. The purposes of the paper, as given in first bulletin, are as follow:

"June 26.—The difficulties connected with adequate circularisation of the community have led to a new venture on the part of those responsible for the management of the Estate.

"Last year the residents were repeatedly annoyed by small boys carrying notices which it was desirable for the community as a whole to see. They failed to accomplish their purpose for the very simple reason that, being a nuisance, they were ignored.

"In a community the size of Kuling, during the summer months, something in the way of a news sheet containing items of general interest, council notices and church announcements, and general advertisements of sales, concerts, etc., has become almost a necessity.

ONCE A WEEK

"It is therefore proposed to issue once a week—and should the demand prove the necessity, twice weekly—a bulletin of which this is the first issue.

"The bulletin will be divided into two parts, a general news section which will be sent to subscribers only, and an adveritsement section which will be sent to every occupied house in the valley.

"In this way it is hoped to meet the demands of the advertisers who desire to get complete circularisation of the valley, and also give an added interest to those residents who care to pay our subscription rates and take the news section also.

"For this latter section of the bulletin the editorial staff will be pleased to receive short contributions of any sort, but they do not bind themselves to publish all that may be offered.

ASKS FOR SUPPORT

"The community in general is asked to offer all the support they possibly can to this venture, which we think fills a very obvious gap in the life of the community.

"We solicit your subscription, your advice, and your contributions, that in every way the bulletin may be a success and become a permanent factor and feature of the Kuling summer season.

"This number is being sent out free to all those at present resident on the Hill, by way of an advertisement and a statement of our aim."

SCOTLAND SOON TO CAST VOTES ON PROHIBITION

Eve Of Dry Campaign Second In Intensity Only To That In America

London, May 29.—Scotland is on the eve of a prohibition campaign which will be second only in intensity to that which resulted in the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The campaign will be started immediately after the Local Option act becomes effective next Tuesday. This measure was enacted after the Prohibition party in Scotland had worked for it for thirty years. Having got it, they now will start out to make all Scotland "dry."

A blank form demanding a vote by the electorate of Scotland on whether their country shall have prohibition will be distributed to every voter on August 15. If 10 percent of the voters demand it the question will be decided at the polls some time in November or December.

The ballot will provide:

1.—For a no-change resolution. Meaning that the power and the discretion of the liquor licensing court shall remain unchanged from what they are now.

2.—For a limiting resolution, or that the number of certificates for the sale of liquors shall be reduced by 25 percent.

3.—For a no-license resolution, or that no certificate for the sale of liquors shall be granted except to inns, hotels and restaurants in special cases.

Under the provisions of the Local Option act, there probably will be many curious situations created as a result of the vote. These will arise out of the fact that with 1,300 voting areas in Scotland, the electoral unit in boroughs with more than 25,000 population, will be the ward. Thus in Glasgow, for instance, a street may be the dividing line between wards, one of which may go "dry" and the other elect to remain "wet." Therefore, on one side of the street saloons may be open for the sale of alcoholic drinks, while on the opposite side of the street it would be unlawful to sell liquor.

There is little doubt that if the no-license, or prohibition, party fails to carry the whole of Scotland, which competent observers believe they may do, a large part of the country will go dry. Even the liquor interests concede this. However, there are many "doubtful" areas, where the issue will be decided on the force of the appeal to the electors, both by the liquor interests and the Prohibition party. Already the prohibitionists are urging the people to come out in favor of the no-license proposal while the saloon interests are back of a strong campaign for a no-change resolution.

The liquor trade, however, stands to lose on either a limiting resolution or a vote in favor of no license. The liquor vote will necessarily have to be heavy to overcome these two oppositions. A no license resolution to win must have 55 percent of the total vote, while for the limiting resolution a bare majority will suffice, provided the resolution has the support of 35 percent of the electorate.

Even if the whole of Scotland votes in favor of a license resolution, the prohibitionists admit that the law offers some relief to the users of alcohol, since under it the sale of liquor cannot be wholly barred. Indeed, the licensing court may grant a special license to inns, hotels or restaurants to sell liquor to persons residing at such places or dining there, the liquor purchased by them to be drunk at meals. It may not be sold at bars, which will be forbidden. Also the measure does not affect clubs, where liquor may be served to members as heretofore.

Nantao Institute Welcomes Mr. Mckee

Over a hundred members of Nantao Institute took part in a banquet at M. Y. San's Friday evening to welcome Mr. Sidney McKee on his return from Ningpo where he has been at work during the past year. Other guests of the occasion were Dr. C. T. Wang, the Hon. Yang Tscheng, ex-Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. David Yui, General Secretary of the National Y.M.C.A., and others.

Among the Honorary Directors present were Messrs. Y. M. Chien, Koo Shing-lh, Wang Soo-yi, and Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Silsby. Mr. Zee Vee-wai, president of the Board of Directors of the Institute, acted as toast-master. He first called upon Miss Woo Zak-oen, president of the Women's Department of the Institute. Miss Woo for the large company of ladies present gave the first speech of welcome. Mr. T. Y. Chang, vice-president of the Board of Directors, spoke for the men.

Mr. David Yui expressed the friendly interest of the Y.M.C.A. in church and community efforts of this type. Mr. Yeh, editor of the Ming Kuo-pao, emphasised the importance of work for the poor. Mr. Dong closed the program with a speech in lighter vein discussing the ancient problem of which came first, the chicken or the egg!

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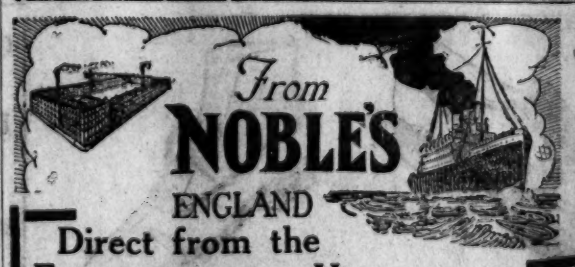

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At the Second Monthly Drawing, to be held on Thursday, 15th day of July 1920, at 2.30 p.m., about 1600 Bonds, on which a premium of $12.00 per month has been paid, will participate.

The following Prizes will be drawn:

1st Prize - - - $2500 4th Prize - - - - $60
2nd ,, - - - 170 5th ,, - - - - 50
3rd ,, - - - 100 and of the remainder, all Bonds, having Numbers with the WINNING TERMINAL will be DRAWN BONDS and entitled to a Prize of $12.00 each.

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RED PERIL SEEN WITH GERMANY'S ARMY CUT DOWN

Dr. Gessler, In Plea For 200,000 Men, Says Communists Ready To Pounce

PLOT TO SEIZE POWER

Minister Of Defense Contends It Is To Entente's Interest To Grant Request

BY RAYMOND SWING

Berlin, May 29.—"An army 100,000 strong is absolutely the smallest force with which order can be maintained in Germany," was the declaration of Dr. Gessler, Minister of Defense, to the Berlin correspondent of The Sun and New York Herald. "During the disturbances following the Kapp rising we had trouble simultaneously in the Ruhr Valley, in Saxony, in the harbor cities and in Thuringia.

"We had just enough troops to restore quiet, and then only because the Reichswehr could be withdrawn from Bavaria, which was peaceful, and thrown into the Ruhr region. Even then, Thuringia and Saxony were somewhat neglected. A reduction in the size of the army would expose Germany to new outbreaks.

"It is a fact that there are elements in Germany, especially among the Communists, who are merely waiting for the Entente to reduce the size of our military force so they may attempt to seize the power of the Government, and if the Government cannot suppress them they will come into control. Is this in the interest of Europe? Would a Communist State likely fulfill the economic terms of the treaty?

"The strongest objection to a German army 200,000 strong comes from France, but if we cannot keep the peace in the coal districts of the Ruhr and in the industrial centers how are the French, who need our help, to rebuild their devastated regions. A German army 200,000 strong is necessary for the sake of the treaty itself.

OFFICIALS LACK BACKING

"Complaint has been made that we are not living up to the military terms of the treaty. In some particulars we have been wholly unable to carry out some of the requirements, but we have done all that was humanly possible. The State cannot enforce its will without authority. It cannot say to independent military groups, 'Do this and do that, and require obedience if it is not strong. The State cannot say to the irregulars of the home militia, 'You must disband and surrender your arms,' unless it can guarantee the preservation of order by its own organizations.

"On one hand we are accused of bad faith in failing to live up to the terms of the treaty. On the other hand, we are deprived of the very strength with which we could keep our promises."

Dr. Gessler pointed to the danger at this time of throwing 100,000 soldiers out of employment.

"Our industry is going through a crisis, and already scores of thousands are out of work," he said. "What would be the outcome if we added 100,000 men who have been under arms for four or five years? To blend these troops with the community again is a task which calls for patience and thoughtful plans. Otherwise they will be converted into idlers and desperados. Industry cannot make room for them, and even if it could, the prejudice against the Reichswehr soldier is so strong that he would find it difficult to get work.

"Yes, there is the possibility of colonisation, but that, above all, is a question of time. It is not a simple matter to colonise a hundred thousand men on waste lands. Preparations must be begun. A great deal of building would have to be done beforehand, and for this building we would need brick, and we have not enough coal to manufacture them. If there were no other reasons for permitting Germany to keep 200,000 troops for her army for the present, the economic reason, it seems to me, would be sufficient."

Wants Militia To Keep Order

The German army is intended to serve as a militia to maintain order, Dr. Gessler said.

"We can have no ambitions which would bring us into armed conflict with our neighbors," he added. "But our neighbors, who also are not to make war, according to the provisions of the Paris conference, have, in truth, fared much better than we. France, with 20,000,000 inhabitants less than Germany, is keeping an army of 1,000,000 men; Poland has 520,000, Czecho-Slovakia has 250,000, Jugo-Slavia has 200,000 and even the little States bordering on Russia, and which are no larger than a German province, maintain armies of 30,000 each."

Dr. Gessler referred to the complaint that the German conscription laws were not yet repealed.

"That is not the case," he asserted, "for, as a matter of fact, the former constitution which established conscription was replaced by our new constitution. The military laws, which are held by some persons to be in force now, can be considered only as carrying out the principles of our former constitution. But these, you may be sure, were not in effect after the adoption of the new constitution and our present military statutes."

BULGARIA 'COMING BACK'

Rapidly Distancing Other Balkan States in Regaining Strength

Sofia, May 25.—Bulgaria has had a remarkable recovery from the war. Contrasted to the situation that existed a year ago, conditions prevailing today give promise that the country will outdistance all other Balkan States in regaining its normal economic strength. And the remarkable fact is that this quick recovery has been made without any outside assistance. Apart from some flour purchased from the United States last year, Bulgaria has had to depend for its subsistence and support entirely upon its own resources.

While other Balkan countries have been busy celebrating the victories and seeking the acquisition of new territories, Bulgaria has been hard at work. Its factories, farms and mills are going full blast. Chastened by defeat, the people are working with doubled energy to regain their former footing. The farms are yielding good crops, the fields are teeming with cattle, the mines are busy and the shops are filling up.

Fifteen months ago, when The Associated Press correspondent visited Bulgaria, the country was facing starvation, economic disintegration and financial exhaustion. There was a grave shortage of all the necessaries of life, prices were beyond the reach of all except the rich, the spirit of the people was gone, and the country was threatened with Bolshevism. Today there is a complete change Bulgaria has again come into its own. Abundant crops, persevering toil, the absence of labor troubles and the revived hope of the people are the main factors.

Forgers At Work On German Stamps

Collectors Throughout World Are Warned Of Fraud

Berlin, May 29.—Postage stamp collectors throughout the world are being warned against forgeries on a large scale which have been discovered in Germany. Several arrests have been made. Usually forged words are printed on the stamps of countries which changed hands recently owing to the war. The latest instances are the German stamps with a French surcharge of the Saar district, now spelled "Sarre."

Experts declare that some of these latest forgeries have reached Paris and London, but that experts will not be deceived. The false stamps are detected from the overprint "Sarre" which they bear. In the genuine ones the "S" of this word has a rounded top, whereas in the forgeries it has a straight top.

These stamps were regular German stamps, but when the French occupied the territory they surcharged the word Sarre. Since then the surcharge has been changed to "Saargemiet" and this is what makes the first Sarre stamps precious to collectors, fetching from $40 to $50 for the full set.

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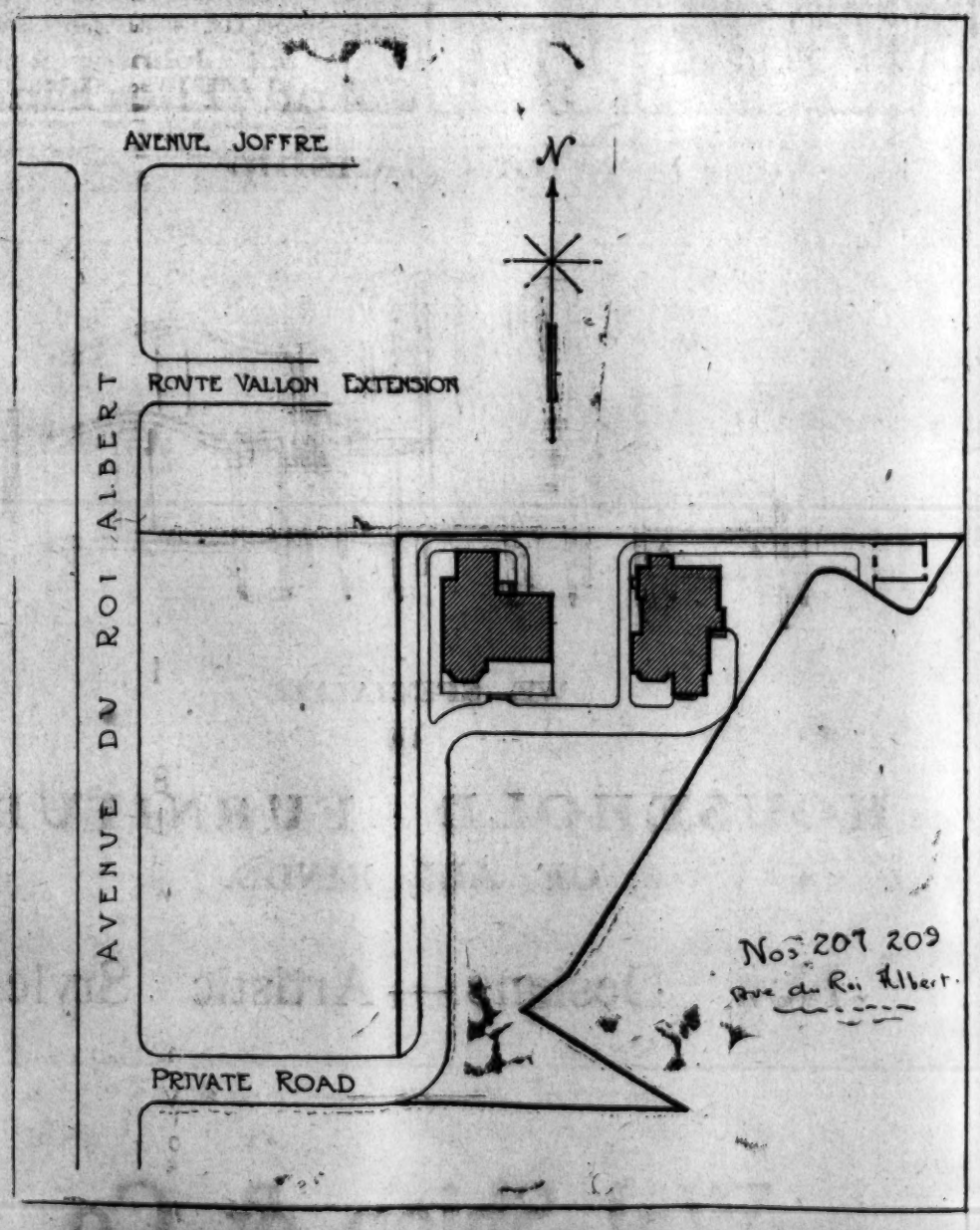

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Major League Averages

Includes Games Played Thursday, May 27.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Roger Hornsby is the batting leader, with a percentage of .406, the Cardinal's star also poled the most base hits, 54, Hornsby being the first major player to garner 50 hits this season. Roger also leads the run scorers with 28 tallies; Max Carey is in the van for base stealing honors with 12 stolen bases; Cy Williams smashed the most home runs, 4. At the time of injury Lee Meadows had won four games without defeat. Hurling honors, however, belong to Grover Alexander.

Rube Benton lost his 100th game on May 22 to the Cardinals. The Rube has won 107 games. It was the fifteenth defeat that the Cards hung on to Benton.

Joe Schultz, Vernon Clemons and Jack Fournier flashed the first triple plays in the majors this year on May 22. It helped defeat the Giants.

The Cubs were the first club to go to the bat 1,000 times. They did this on May 21.

Ross Young of the Giants, after hitting safely his last eleven games, was halted May 23 by Bill Doak. During his streak Young banged out 20 safe ones in 45 batting trips for a mark of .445.

Harold Carlson won all three of his games this year via the shutout route, blanking the Cardinals, Braves and Robins.

Ross Young of the Giants had scored ten runs in eight consecutive games when the Braves stopped Young on May 27.

Charlie Pick, after hitting safely his last seven games, was halted May 27 by the Giants; during his streak Pick banged out nine hits in twenty-five tries for a mark of .360.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Doc Johnston of the Indians heads the batters with a percentage of .375. This Speaker is the leading run scorer, with 29 tallies. Joe Jackson poled the most base hits, 48. Sam Rice is showing the way to the base runners with 14 stolen bases. Babe Ruth is living up to his reputation of "Home Run" king by leading the pack with 10 circuit clouts. Jim Bagby tops the hurlers with 8 wins and nary a defeat.

Joe Jackson leads his league with 13 doubles. Harry Hooper, Joe Judge and Wally Pipp are in a tie. Each has made 4 triples to date. The White Sox have banged 56 doubles and 14 triples; Indians, 55 doubles, 14 triples; Browns, 48 doubles, 14 triples; Athletics, 47 doubles, 12 triples; Tigers, 44 doubles, 9 triples; Senators, 41 doubles, 18 triples; Yanks, 42 doubles, 14 triples; and the Red Sox, 40 doubles and 16 triples.

Ty Cobb, after a very slow start, produced his first batting streak of the current race; it lasted ten consecutive contests, when Allan Russell stopped Cobb on May 21. The streak yielded 16 hits in 39 tries for a mark of .410.

The American League has played 250 games to date; 8,448 times at bat, scoring 1,112 runs; banged out 2,276 hits, 67 home runs and stole 167 bases, for a batting percentage as a league for .268.

TELEKY OFF TO SIGN TREATY

Budapest Situation Reported As Grave Over Decision

Budapest, May 28.—Count Paul Teleky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will leave Budapest tomorrow for Paris to sign the peace treaty.

Publication of the decision of the Hungarian Government to sign the treaty of peace presented by the Allies did not lead to disorders, but the situation resulting from the news appears to be grave, according to advices.

VALPARAISO-NEW YORK LINE

Santiago, May 22.—The steamer Renaico, of the South American Steamship Company, a Chilean firm, will sail soon on her first trip from Valparaiso to New York, inaugurating a new commercial service.

Cricket In England

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 6.—Cricket today was spoilt by general rain.

Lancashire beat Hampshire by 1 run.

Yorkshire v Kent, Warwickshire v. Sussex, Derbyshire v. Notts and Players of the South v. Gentlemen of the South; Matches abandoned.

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New Pitching Rules Do Not Affect Runs

New York, June 5.—The number of runs and hits in the major leagues has been affected little by the new pitching rules adopted this year barring the use of the "spit ball" and other freak deliveries, according to a comparison of figures for the first month of this season with the same period last year.

Higher scores were expected by some followers of the game but the increase in the American League was slightly more than one run a game (or half a run for each team) while in the National a gain of one-tenth of a run was made. An increase of about nine-tenths of a hit a game was made in each league.

The National League game average was 7.7 runs and 17.62 hits in 1920 and 7.6 runs and 16.70 hits in 1919. The respective totals in the younger league was 8.64 runs and 17.73 hits to 7.5 runs and 16.86 hits.

Errors, which often were attributed to the "spit ball" interfering with fielding, were slightly more numerous this year despite the abolition of its use.

Totals for the two periods compare as follows:

NATIONAL	1920	1919
Games	89	88
Runs	685	669
Hits	1,568	1,470
Errors	297	264
AMERICAN	1920	1919
Games	90	87
Runs	778	652
Hits	1,596	1,467
Errors	281	269

Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club

The "Italian Cup," kindly presented by Cav. De Rossi, will be competed for on Sunday afternoon at 4:30. Conditions: 40 Birds "Leggett" trap, under Club Handicap.

The "Delaware" Cup, will also be shot for in conjunction with the above Competition. This Cup will be competed for on five consecutive (if possible) Sundays, Members being allowed to take their three best scores out of the five shots.

Lawn Bowls

A very interesting match was played yesterday afternoon on the Lawn Bowls Club greens between teams captained by Mr. T. Harborne and Mr. E. G. H. Cole. There were five rinks on each side and the result was a win for Mr. Cole's side by 29 points. The actual scores and teams were as follows:

Mr. Harborne's		Mr. Cole's
Dr. J. W. Ross (skip)	H. G. Manwaring (skip)	
J. D. Gaines	J. T. Disseldorff	
J. Grundy	G. Burland	
F. G. Fletcher	F. A. Sampson	
22		15
A. Taylor (skip)	J. Ross Young (skip)	
J. P. Lowe	J. Buckley	
Dr. Davenport	W. Forsyth	
J. S. McGavin	W. A. Turnbull	
16		21
W. B. Pitt (skip)	F. C. Banham (skip)	
J. Munro	Dr. Merrins	
J. Dobbie	Rev. Box	
J. Smallbones	W. Ogden	
23		19
D. Mennie (skip)	J. E. Betley (skip)	
D. MacDonald	G. L. Campbell	
F. H. Forde	J. McIlveen	
J. Adamson	S. N. Gubbay	
8		34
T. Harborne (skip)	S. G. H. Cole (skip)	
P. M. Scott	J. Forst	
T. E. Trueman	H. M. Gorton	
G. Dunlop	W. Gater	
13		22
Total 82		Total 111

Big League Standings

Standings of clubs of the big leagues as announced on June 2 were as follows:

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	27	12	.692
New York	25	16	.610
Boston	22	16	.610
Chicago	21	18	.538
Washington	20	20	.500
St. Louis	14	23	.378
Philadelphia	15	25	.375
Detroit	12	26	.316

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cincinnati	25	16	.610
Brooklyn	22	15	.595
Chicago	24	18	.571
Pittsburgh	19	19	.500
Boston	18	19	.486
St. Louis	19	22	.463
New York	15	23	.395
Philadelphia	15	25	.375

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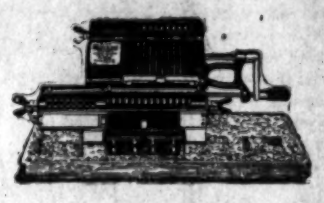

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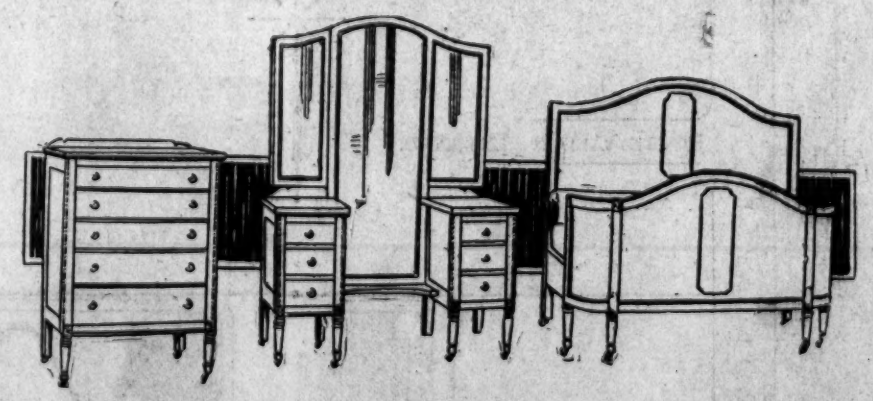

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Briton Sees U.S. And Canada Under One Flag, Allied With England And Australia

"A Great Anglo-Saxon Federation With One Currency, One Set Of Laws" Ony Way To Keep Word At Peace—Sees End Of Great Britain As Word Ruer

BY RAYMOND RADCLYFFE

(Who has written the following remarkable article for the New Witness, Edited by Gilbert K. Chesterton)

London, May 15.—I do not think that the people of Great Britain realise the help we obtained from the United States in our fight against Prussianism. From the date of the declaration of war she helped us by sending goods that we sorely needed; by lending us money to pay for these goods, and, in the end, by shipping nearly two and a half million men across the seas, ready and willing to fight for the Allies.

Suppose that this help had been withheld, and if the United States had been strictly neutral she might have made many excuses. We should have gone short of food ammunition, aeroplanes and tanks. We might even have starved. Take a much more terrible alternative. What if the United States had entered the war as an ally of Germany? Could we have won?

This was by no means an impossible thing. All the Middle-West was more or less of German origin. Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis were crowded with Germans. In many small towns no English was spoken. The voting power of the German was considerable. Certainly he controlled the Middle-West.

Again! Consider the Irish influence. We have treated Ireland scandalously. We promised her Home Rule and made the war an excuse for breaking our word. That was hardly likely to make England popular amongst the Irish Americans. Do not forget that the Irish with their remarkable aptitude for politics have obtained a control far in excess of their numerical strength.

In August, 1914, we had in sullen opposition to us two American groups—the German and the Irish. It wanted but the touch of a finger to rouse these two groups from a sulky indifference to active animosity.

We all know what happened. The German and the Irishman were snowed under when the Hun sank the Lusitania. The whole of the United States was roused, and in the end Wilson went into war with the Nation at his back.

What a narrow escape! We might almost say that the man who fired that torpedo saved Europe.

But that, as we all know, would not be true. At the back of the hostile German mind, beneath the savage rhetoric of the Celt, was something which most of us knew, but few spoke about.

U-BOAT LINKED US

The Americans are our cousins. They speak the same language; they have the same literature. They think as we do. Their ideals are the same. Therefore it needed but one touch to bring the two nations together. That was given by the U-boat commander.

The war is over—the Allies have won. Today we get the reaction. It is not very agreeable. The American newspapers are intent upon their usual stunt—"Twisting the Lion's tail." It is a perennial form of amusement and most fashionable at a Presidential election. It should not excite us too much. Indeed I urge that we entirely disregard it. Not because it means nothing; it has a definite meaning in the world of politics; but because it never touches the real heart of the American nation. The Yankees like to think that they once thrashed us.

But there is no animosity between the two races. Nothing at heart but the most profound goodwill.

Remember that the United States has over a hundred millions of inhabitants, that nine-tenths of these went across the sea to secure freedom—and got it.

Say what you will—and captious critics do say a good deal—the United States can claim a bolder and freer outlook on life than any other land in the world.

An emigrant is not up against class prejudice as he is in Great Britain, or the bureaucracy as he is in France, or militarism as he is in Germany. He is as free as the air both mentally and physically. It is true that at the moment he cannot drink anything stronger than two percent beer—a deplorable beverage.

It is true that in Kansas City a lady may not powder her nose, and there are many reasons why a man should not speak to a policeman in New York.

But these little things cut no ice with the average citizen in the United States. He is out to work, and work hard. We in England do not like work at the moment. We do not work so hard as we did twenty-five years ago. The American works harder. Why? Because he knows that if he works and saves—the two must go together, he can be anything he wishes—President or policeman, mayor or millionaire.

That is the feeling that everybody has in the United States from the day he enters the country to the day of his death. One reads a great deal of rubbish about the power of the capitalist in the United States, and it goes down very well in the newspapers, but as a matter of fact every one in the United States wants to become a capitalist, and, much as these gentlemen are abused, they have no real power such as they have in England.

'ROOM FOR EVERY ONE'

Here we settle down in a town, and only a violent exertion of willpower can extricate us. In the United States a man may try twenty different towns and twenty different States before he finds one that suits him. Here we have practically no choice of climate (or lack of climate).

On the other side you can get the bitter cold of North Dakota or the almost tropical heat of Florida.

You can be blown to pieces on the prairies or lie snug in a cleft of the hills looking over the Pacific.

You can spin cotton in Connecticut or grow it in Georgia.

You have a world to yourself, and one of the most beautiful worlds that has ever been discovered. You are not crowded; there is plenty of room for everybody.

You can rough it anywhere, but if you want luxury Fifth avenue has more wealth than any other street in the world, not even excepting Bond street.

That is why people go to the United States and why they stop there. They get freedom. It is no mere catch-penny phrase, it is the basic fact of life.

Now you will ask why all these truisms? We know as well as you do what a splendid place the United States is. We have been reading about the freedom of America ever since the days of Washington. Tell us something new.

URGES UNDERSTANDING

Now my object in writing this is to try and bring the people of Great Britain and the people of the United States closer together. I want Englishmen to understand that Americans made immense sacrifices for us in the war. I want Americans to understand that we are deeply grateful.

Above all, I want the two nations to combine. I want more than this. I want Canada, Australia and New Zealand to enter into one great Anglo-Saxon confederation. There are now almost as many Americans in Canada as there are Britishers. The two nations should be one.

At the moment this looks unlikely, because the Canadians are prohibiting certain exports into the United States. But the time must come when the whole of North America will be under one flag. New Zealand has taken Samoa and the Cook Islands. Australia has New Guinea. The whole of the Pacific should be under the same flag.

The day is approaching when the irrepressible Japanese will surely ask for equal rights in New Zealand, Australia and on the Pacific Coast. Now we know only too well that neither the Canadians in Vancouver, nor the Americans in California, nor the Australians, nor the New Zealanders will have any truck with the Yellow Race.

It seems to me that the only way out of the difficulty is to make a great Anglo-Saxon confederation with the same laws, the same language, the same literature and the same currency.

U. S. LAWS 'CHAOTIC'

At the present time, thanks to a lack of foresight on the part of those who drafted the Constitution of the United States, its laws are in a chaotic condition. What you do in one State is illegal in the other, and a judge in New York some little time back declared that if he sat up all night and worked all day for a month he could not hope to read, much less digest, the laws passed by the Legislature at Albany, the capital of New York State.

The average American does not bother about State laws. But they are rapidly becoming an infernal nuisance. New Zealand has some ridiculous laws, and the labor legislation of Australia is on the verge of being preposterous. No one, I presume attempts to defend the anomalies of English and Scottish law.

If all the English-speaking races combined together they could influence the world. Japan would at once see that it would be impossible for her to insist upon an alteration in the immigration laws of America and Canada.

Japanese statesmen are sensible, long-headed men; they would never attempt the impossible, and they would never dream of fighting an Anglo-Saxon confederation. But if Socialism continues to grow in Japan it is quite on the cards that Japan may be forced into war with the United States, a war which would compel us to surrender our alliance and help our cousins. We do not want any more wars.

Do not think that my suggestion is an idle dream. It is nothing of the kind. It will be forced upon us sooner or later.

The United States is not at the present time one of our active competitors in trade. She has had such a huge territory to exploit that she has had very little leisure for export business.

But every year she becomes more and more desirous of doing an export business, and sooner or later she will be fighting us in every market in the world.

If we had an Anglo-Saxon confederation we should have a customs tariff which would do away with all competition between the members of the confederation, and such customs arrangement would end once for all any chance of war between the United States and ourselves.

Such war seems unthinkable, but we all know that trade competition is the one great danger to peace. The nations that would benefit the most by the confederation would be undeveloped countries like Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The nation that would benefit the lease would be Great Britain, for at the moment she rules the world, but she cannot continue to rule it, and the sooner we realise this the better.

Millionaires, Visiting Paris, Are Not 'Pikers'

Paris, May 22.—"Gay Paree" is particularly gay these days because the predictions of an invasion by American money kings and queens is coming true. It is conservatively estimated that American wealth arriving in Paris daily amounts to $20,000,000.

The Mauretania alone had a list of millionaries aggregating $50,000,000. "And they are no pikers, these Americans," said one prominent Rue de la Paix store proprietor gleefully.

Eaten up with Rheumatism But DeWitt's Cured him

Another splendid triumph for Famous "Proof Cure"

Do you suffer from rheumatic shooting pains in the limbs and stiff aching joints?

Few people know the real cause of these troubles and how they lead up to awful diseases that cause thousands of deaths every year.

Those who are inclined to kidney trouble should be on the look-out for symptoms which will prove to them whether their kidneys are weak or not, and these symptoms should not be overlooked or disregarded, because serious and incurable forms of kidney and bladder disorder start with very slight symptoms, and gradually get worse. How are you to recognise kidney and bladder trouble? Just ask yourself the question, "Have I any of the following symptoms?" Have I a nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body? Have I constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"? These are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble, and those who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder trouble are caused by the poisonous acid in the blood which the kidneys should remove, but they do not, owing to their being in a weak state.

The kidneys are the filters of the body, and it is through them that the impurities from the blood pass out of the system. If the kidneys are out of order, these impurities, which take the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, are held up in the body, causing those rheumatic twinges in the joints and muscles and stabbing pains in the back. Other ways in which kidney trouble shows itself are headaches, nervous debility, swollen feet, bad breath, constipation, and weakness of the bladder. You cannot have good health and spirits while this poison is in your system. Bright's Disease is one of the deadliest of modern complaints, and if you neglect any kind of kidney or bladder weakness, you are running a serious risk. It is dangerous to delay. It is no longer necessary to suffer. Here is the story of a man who was cured completely of kidney trouble.

Mr. THOMAS THOMAS, (from Photo).

Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Park Side, Tredegar, says:—"For four or five years I was eaten up with rheumatism. My arms and legs swelled so badly that I had to hobble out on crutches. Sometime I had to crawl up and down the stairs on hands and knees, the pain was so terrible. After I had tried many doctors and advertised remedies, without success, I was advised to try De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I was surprised and delighted at the relief I obtained after the first dose. I continued with them, and got rapidly better, and could soon get about without crutches. I have been able to walk and work in comfort ever since that time, and I feel I owe a complete and wonderful cure to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys, instead of merely regulating the bowels, as most so-called "Kidney Pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy.

They are so finely compounded that they pass from the stomach straight into the kidneys and into the bladder. This is positively proved to you when you see that blue-coloured urine. There cannot be any doubt—this very fact alone proves that De Witt's Pills have been just where you require them to go, the kidneys and the bladder. You see it for yourself.

If your kidneys are healthy you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's disease that causes so many death every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease and promote normal good health and outlook.

Within 24 hours they are absolutely guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. They hardly ever fail to effect a permanent cure.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., Laboratories, E. Croydon, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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POWER OF KEMAL RIVALS SULTAN'S

Turkish Nationalist Leader Counts On Moslem Fanaticism To Balk The Allies

HAS EDUCATED BACKING

Constantinople Honeycombed With Conspiracy Against Hated Foreigners

BY SIR PHILIP GIBBS
(*New York Times*).

Constantinople, May 20.—I suppose by the time these words I am now writing are printed the representatives of the Sultan's Government, who are leaving Constantinople tomorrow to receive the terms of peace, will have signed that document, which is a death warrant to the old Ottoman Empire, but the death warrant has been executed in order to fulfill the judgment of the world, and the acceptance of the treaty by a number of Turkish officials selected for that humiliation does not mean necessarily that its terms will be obeyed by the Moslem peoples. In Asia Minor already many Turks are in revolt, actively or passively, against the rearrangement of their frontiers and the proposed surrender of States over which the Crescent ruled by power of word.

From the Sea of Marmora to the Caspian and from the Black Sea to the Syrian desert there are armed bands of many races, bound together by Mohammedan sentiment but acting under independent leads, who are already fighting guerilla warfare against the French, Greek and Armenian forces.

On the fringe of the great interior of Asia Minor, where not even the Sultan's word and edict are now prevailing, the military leader of the Nationalists, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, is becoming the rival of the power of the Sultan among all those Mohammedan people. To his headquarters at Angora, well away from the coast line and in the heart of Turkish Asia, have come many of the Sultan's old Ministers and officials, who have set up an independent Government.

They are animated with the aim of raising the banner of the Crescent throughout the old Ottoman Empire as it existed before the European war and extending its power to even greater lengths by overrunning Armenia, destroying Armenian aspirations with a ruthlessness untouched by mercy, and joining hands with the old Turkish race on their eastern border.

KEMAL'S STRENGTH

This man Mustapha Kemal, who is but a figurehead, I am told, for the Turkish conspirators around him—the cleverest brains of the old empire and the ablest soldiers—has one means of strength which is likely to cause great trouble in this Eastern world, which the West is trying to mold to its own ideas and to divide in its own interests. He has the support, secretly or openly, of the great majority of educated Turks who resent the humiliation of the Moslem power and remember its ancient victories, its arrogance and its brutal strength.

They know they must play their last cards now in the game of fate if they would avert the absolute downfall of the Crescent, and their racial patriotism, all the fanaticism that lurks in the mind of even the sleek Turkish gentleman who speaks French with a Parisian accent and whose women go unveiled in frocks from the Rue de La Paix, bid them stake all that is left to them on a gambler's chance of winning back their losses.

Here in Constantinople one hears many accounts of the conspiracy within the very walls of the Ministry of War, which is organising forces against Mustapha Kemel and in the other Government offices, where the Cabinet of Damad Ferid Pasha, the Turkish Prime Minister, is issuing proclamations declaring Mustapha Kemal and his followers to be rebels against the Sultan and unfaithful to the sacred Fatva, or edict, of the Sheikh ul Islam, head of the Moslem law.

FULL OF CONSPIRATORS

As soon as the allied forces occupied Constantinople they arrested, as everybody knows, a number of prominent Turks who were active Nationalists. They were high officials discovered to be in correspondence with the Nationalist forces, but for one who was arrested there were many who escaped across the Bosporus to the rebel headquarters at Angora, with money and secret papers. They left many friends behind, and, although every day there are new arrests of some ex-Minister, professor, lawyer or merchant found to be deeply implicated in a Nationalist plot, Constantinople from Pera to Stamboul is swarming with these conspirators, who keep open the line of communication between this city and the centers of rebellion on the Asiatic side.

Strange things happen. Fires break out in Government offices, burning official papers. Boats laden with ammunition for anti-Nationalist forces are foundered within sight of Galata Bridge. Orders sent by the Minister of War do not reach their destination. In spite of the apparently intense activity for the defeat of Mustapha Kemal in order that the Sultan's commands may be obeyed it is nevertheless a curious fact that arms, ammunition and other material of war do not often reach the forces which are operating here and there against the Nationalist hordes.

Mustapha Kemal's source of strength is the appeal he makes to Moslem patriotism, which has united Old Turks with Young Turks and called up the last flame of Ottoman pride, so that he has aides in every office and confederates in every department of the Sultan's administration. His weakness is the utter weariness of the Turkish peasant, who is sick to death of war, resentful of being called to arms again, of having his horses commandeered and his fodder taken. He can be rallied to the colors only by the menaces of Mustapha Kemal's armed mercenaries, or by the spirit of fanaticism and old hereditary hatreds.

Those passions urge him to resist a Greek to the death if the Greek trespasses across his old line of territory and to massacre Armenians, at the slightest provocation. It is that fanaticism which the Nationalists are seeking to inflame. They have one watchword which stirs fire even in the heart of Turkish peasants, boatmen, merchants' clerks and camel-drivers. It is the name of Smyrna. The Greeks are now in possession of that port, and the Peace Treaty gives it to them with its hinterland. It is certain that they can hold it only by force of arms, and that any advance they make beyond its walls will be resisted vigorously by the hordes of fighting men of many races and tribes now gathering under Mustapha Kemal's banner. The Greek army is in strength at Smyrna. It's courage and efficiency will be challenged unless the Nationalists are broken by internal divisions.

ARMENIANS' DEADLY PERIL

Meanwhile the Armenians are in a most perilous position, and the Nationalists are warning them that their racial ambitions and "European propaganda" will lead them into grave trouble. This is an open threat of massacre, and the story of Marash, where from 10,000 to 12,000 people were slain not many weeks ago, is proof enough that the Turk is still the same bloodthirsty savage when he sees red in Armenian villages.

When the French hauled down the Turkish flag and put up the tricolor in Marash, the Turks were enraged and tore down the French flag. Fighting began, and the French were forced to withdraw with their black troops, while a body of Armenian levies was surrounded and cut off. The Armenians were slain to a man, and the Turks did not spare the women and children of Marash, who were massacred in heaps.

The new State of Armenia is ringed round by enemies. To the north of them, along the narrow strip of coast to the right of Trebizond, are the people of Lazistan, who have no love for them. The Turks are west and south of them, and thickly scattered between Erzerum and Van. East of them are the Georgians and peasants of Azerbaijan, who shed no tears over Armenian sufferings. The Armenians themselves are ready to fight for their independence, and I am told that they are sturdy fighting men who will make a heroic stand if they are attacked on either side. They, too, will not be merciless to any Turks who fall into their hands.

But the horror of all this part of Asia is the large number of Armenian communities completely isolated in Turkish territory. They are easy victims of massacre when the Turk is inflamed against their race and faith and beyond the reach of help by us or any other power.

Looking at the map of Asia Minor, one sees that the allied forces—British, French, Italian and Greek—are merely on the fringe of that vast stretch of country between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean where many Oriental races are, in spite of all their rivalries, linked together by the Moslem faith. The French have but a precarious footing in Northern Syria beyond Alexandretta, which they are holding mainly by black troops who are losing men and losing heart in guerrilla warfare with Turkish bands. The Italians have an outpost at Adalia, on the southern coast of Asia Minor. The Greeks are in the port of Smyrna. The British here in Constantinople have but a few battalions on the Asiatic side.

INFLAME MOSLEM PASSIONS

The interior is a dark welter of unknown forces, passions and plots beyond law or the influence of the allied powers. From Constantinople the Sultan and his present advisers, who have decided to carry out the Peace Treaty as their only means of safety, send forth imperial edicts supported by the religious authority of the Sheikh ul Islam, the head of the Moslem world in Turkey; but Mustapha Kemal and his confederates at Angora do not let those words reach the peasants or along the caravan route where camels pass to the markets of the East. They proclaim to the Turkish peasants, to the Kurds and Lazis and Anatolians that the Sultan is a prisoner in his palace; that his edicts are issued under compulsion of his jailers; that the sacred Mosque of Hagia Sophia is violated by Christian dogs; that the Prophet calls upon his people to defend the Caliphate and the Moslem faith.

Meanwhile the Russian Bolsheviki are negotiating with the Georgians in the Caucasus. They covet the oil wells of Baku, and the hinterland of Asia Minor is open to a Bolshevist advance.

No man may say what the future will bring forth out of this chaos; but it is not peace that is being assured by that crowd of ex-Ministers, soldiers and intriguers assembled at Angora, in the heart of all this country. Constantinople will be peaceful, anyhow, while the allied occupation continues at its present strength. There will be no wild deeds in the Sultan's city when the peace terms are known and published. But on the other side of the Sea of Marmora, where Asia is very close to us, there is likelihood of strife and of rebellion which only strong forces will crush. Are those forces available to carry out the treaty and to prevent new massacres?

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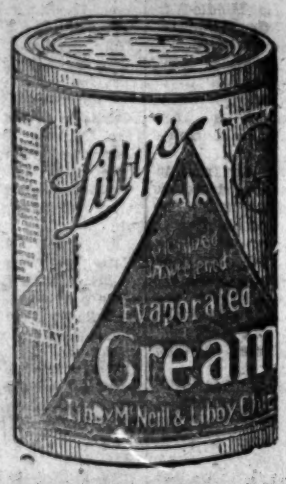

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Esthonia, Rising Strong From The War, Demands Recognition By The Allies

People Of 'Gateway To Russia' Who Fought Germans, Losing Faith In Sincerity Of The Entente

BY HERMAN BERNSTEIN

Paris, May 23.—Esthonia, the gateway to Russia on the Baltic, was the first to make peace with the Soviet Government of Russia. Esthonia had fought both the German domination there and the Bolsheviki. She succeeded in driving out the German Junkers and keeping out the Bolsheviki. She established a liberal republican representative Government and sent her peace delegates to Paris to plead with the Allied statesmen for the recognition of her independence.

But Esthonia pleaded at the Peace Conference in vain. In the meantime the hopes of the anti-Bolshevist forces were in large measure centered on Esthonia, for those familiar with conditions knew that without the aid of Esthonia the "armies" of General Judenitch could never take Petrograd.

WAITED FOR RECOGNITION

It was an open secret that Petrograd could not be taken by the Judenitch "forces," because the Esthonians declared they would not help to capture Petrograd from the Bolsheviki for the Kolchak-Denikin-Judenitch dictatorship, which refused to recognise the independence of Esthonia.

Esthonia waited and waited for allied recognition, but no signs of such a move were visible. Then peace negotiations started between Esthonia and the Soviet Government of Russia in Dorpat, and more than two months ago the peace treaty between these Governments were signed there.

To ascertain what effect the peace treaty with Soviet Russia has thus far had upon Esthonia, and whether the Soviet Government has kept its pledges, I sought the views of Prof. A Pilp, the eminent Esthonian scholar, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Esthonia's delegate to the Peace Conference in Paris, and one of Esthonia's peace envoys who concluded the peace treaty with the Soviet Government. Answering my questions, Prof. Pilp said:

"The Russian Soviet Government has thus far fulfilled the terms of our agreement in every detail. It has been said in some quarters that every country at peace with the Bolsheviki will also become Bolsheviki. Esthonia has been at peace with Soviet Russia more than two months now, and there is no such result.

PRICES HAVE GONE DOWN

"It was believed that after our "front" was abolished all food would go from Esthonia to Petrograd, owing to the difference in price. In Petrograd a pound of butter costs about 3,000 roubles (nominally $1,500) while in Esthonia only twenty marks (nominally $5.) Russian speculators and profiteers are very active and skilful, but illegal commerce is against the interests of Esthonian people, especially the workers, therefore the Esthonian Government has introduced drastic measures against smuggling and profiteering.

"A strong frontier guard has been established, heavy penalties, even capital punishment, have been introduced for the smuggling of foodstuffs and as a result of these measures prices have gone down 30 percent. The rate of exchange is much improved.

"The rate of the Esthonian mark rose to 600 marks to the pound sterling, in January and is now only 250. This low rate was not caused by the economic situation of Esthonia, but by psychological reasons, as there was a general belief that Esthonia had no real basis of International life.

"The terms of the Peace Treaty with Soviet Russia showed that the Esthonian Republic is a very strong factor in Eastern Europe. The pan-Russian Governments of Kolchak, Denikin, etc., have everywhere failed, while Esthonia, the daughter of a great war and revolution is a strong reality.

"No Bolshevisation of Esthonia by propaganda is possible. The peace, abolishing all reasons of discontent, has deprived the Bolshevist agitators of their weapons, propaganda against warfare always being their best argument.

MANIFESTO IN ESTHONIA

"No wonder, therefore, that a manifesto was issued by the Central Bolshevik Committee in Esthonia, on the eve of the signing of the Peace Treaty, to liquidate their affairs and abandon their activities, for the comrades who have been entrusted with the work of Bolshevist propaganda in the workshops have abandoned their duties. They have pocketed the money collected for the party, the agitators having received only kopecks instead of roubles.

"Esthonia is quite immune against Bolshevism as the democratic constituent Assembly has passed the Bills for the necessary agrarian and other reforms, and the Bolshevik State order has no attraction for the Esthonian, as it may have for some in distant countries, for they know the effects of the Bolshevik invasion and the misery in Russia, so that even the few Esthonian communists are anxious to return to their own country. The narratives of many of the returned Esthonian refugees are very instructive to the people.

"Our relations with Russia are taking a normal course. The terms of the Dorpat treaty have been fulfilled. The first part of the gold, valued at $,000,000 roubles, has long since arrived at Reval and the other $,000,000 roubles will follow within the next week.

"Demobilisation is proceeding. By the Dorpat treaty, Esthonia granted to Russia a free economic outlet to the sea, free of import or transit duties.

"Accordingly, an economic commission of Russian co-operative societies, headed by Mr. Gukowsky, has arrived in Reval, which city is crowded with merchants of all nationalities, who are preparing for trade through this important port of the Baltic.

"The railway line between Reval and Petrograd will be repaired very shortly. The relations with Russia are settled, as they are between Esthonia and Finland.

"Some differences have arisen as to the frontiers between Esthonia and Latvia. The matter has been submitted to a commission of arbitration, whose decision will be binding on both parties.

"There is no danger of the so-called Balkanisation of the Baltic, as there is also no danger of the Bolshevisation of these new States. The generals of the Northwestern Russian Army accused the Esthonians of having betrayed them by not giving them sufficient support to take Petrograd.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICANS

"But they totally forgot that it was impossible for Esthonia to give sufficient help without their political freedom being recognised and guaranteed, and that there is no crime more dastardly than that of these generals who left their army when the men were ill with spotted typhus.

"The former Tsarist officers also tried to leave Esthonia, without handing over to the Liquidation Committee of the Northwestern Russian Army the sum of nearly $1,000,000. This led to the arrest of General Judenitch himself, by order of the former Attorney-General of his own army.

"Only the most generous help of the American Red Cross, under the direction of Colonel Ryan, made it possible for the Esthonian authorities to stop the further spread of this epidemic among the Russian soldiers on Esthonian soil. This help will never be forgotten by the Esthonians, nor will the aid given to the Esthonian children by the American Relief Commission be forgotten.

"Esthonian internal life is quite normal. The Government is stable, democratic, and acting in accordance with the Constituent Assembly, the economic situation is satisfactory, the financial position is improving very rapidly, and trade and commerce will be developing successfully in the near future with Russia.

"But the Esthonian international situation is not so satisfactory. The Esthonian Republic was recognised as a de facto independent State by the Allied Governments two years ago, in 1918 when the Germans were still in the country. Since those days the Esthonians have always stood by the Allies, fighting strongly against the Germans.

GERMANS LEFT COUNTRY

At last the Esthonians compelled the Germans to leave the country, where they could have remained according to the armistice treaty. Then the Bolshevik invasion began. At the beginning of this invasion the Esthonians had neither arms nor munitions. Barefooted, but enthusiastic, they went into battle. The help given by the Allies and Finns, although very small, was very essential. By the courage of the Esthonians the Bolshevik advance toward the west was stopped and the world realised that the military strength of the Bolsheviki was not so enormous.

"Never has Esthonia acted against the Allies, and she is even considered by the Russian Soviet Government as shaping her policy according to the views of the Allies. In any case, Esthonia considers the Allies to be her friends, while the Russian Soviet Government was her most hated enemy, against whom the waged strenuous war, defending her independence.

"Now the enemy has recognised forever the de jure independence of the Esthonian Republic, which unfortunately is not the case with her friends the Allies. Many times have the Esthonians been told the Allied and Associated Powers, as also the Peace Conference, would recognise the principle of self-determination as applying to Esthonia with no less force than to other countries; but, unhappily, up to the present time these have been words only.

"Meantime our people are beginning to lose their patience and faith in the sincerity of the big States who will not grant justice to the Esthonian cause."

BERNARD SHAW DEMANDS HELP FOR RUSSIANS

Appeal Of Workers In New Civilisation Supported By Noted Britons

London, May 22.—A number of British leaders of thought have come out in support of an appeal by the Russian Group of Intellectual Workers for help in establishing "a new civilised life" in Russia. The appeal is signed by professors, bankers, lawyers, engineers, literary men and former bureaucrats. It suggests that the situation requires:

1.—That all armed intervention in the internal affairs of Russia should cease.

2.—That business and intellectual relations with Russia should be resumed, irrespective of the existing regime.

3.—That free co-operation should be set up with the Russian people for the restoration of their economic, material, and intellectual forces.

Parts of a symposium on the appeal follow:

BY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

Of course, we should respond to this appeal. It is a disgrace to our diplomacy that it should have been necessary to make it. Our policy so far has been one of ill-bred personal uppishness to Mr. Litvinoff (the Soviet Ambassador, who was expelled from England, and is now right-hand man to Soviet Foreign Minister Tchitcherin), at the cost of perhaps a million lives and certainly more millions of pounds lost for nothing through starvation and prohibited trade. The business is beyond all patience; and the sooner we mend our infamously bad manners, the better.

BY LORD HALDANE

I am convinced that there is no other way of hope for the restoration of Russia to tranquillity than that to which the spirit of this appeal points. Only the people themselves can work out their own salvation.

BY H. G. WELLS

Can there be any answer but one from intelligent educated men in England and America to this candid, reasonable and moving appeal?

The men who sign it are citizens of the intellectual community of the world; they appeal to us, across the stupid obstacles created by our politicians and our royalist and reactionary officials, for help in the gigantic task they are attempting, not only for Russia, but for mankind. We must needs answer with our warmest greetings and sympathy and the promise of our utmost help.

But how are we to answer? Our communications with Russia are stifled. Our Foreign Office officials are not so much public servants as apes in the letter box through which our correspondence must pass to the men of good will in Russia.

BY ARNOLD BENNETT

The chief thing that foreign countries need about Russia is reliable, unprejudiced information. I have read all the accounts of Russian affairs which have met my eye, but I have not yet read one that was not obviously falsified by anti-Bolshevik or pro-Bolshevik prejudice. Like a large number of people, I am waiting for trustworthy news.

In the meantime, I should like to enunciate a proposition of my own I have the most profound sympathy with Russia, but the Soviet Government represents Russia, and in my opinion, the Soviet Government is getting a bit above itself.

We hear a great deal about the world having need of Russia. It would be more true to say that Russia has need of the world. The Soviet Government appears to be inclined to present ultimatums to the world. The inclination is silly.

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DECLARES EGOISM CAUSES UNREST

Dr. Butler Tells Presbyterians The World Has Grown Away From Faith

SAYS CURE LIES IN CHURCH

Interchurch Movement Attacked By General Assembly Commissioners

Philadelphia, May 23.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, addressed a mass meeting of the Board of Home Missions here this afternoon in connection with the Presbyterian General Assembly. His grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray, was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1849. Dr. Butler's topic was "The Nation's Religious Obligation and Christian Opportunity," and he was heard by a large audience.

For 200 or 300 years, Dr. Butler said, the modern world had been in an intellectual upheaval, and man had tended to become an extreme egoist. In freeing the individual from tyranny he had also been set free from the restraints which distinguished liberty from license. Dr. Butler added that the pendulum had swung too far, and that therein lay the religious opportunity of the nation. The school, the family and the church he said, bore the responsibility a trustees for a great inheritance.

"Every conceivable explanation of the unrest, dissatisfaction and disorder that prevail throughou the world has been proposed, except the one that is deepest and most important," said Dr. Butler "For between 200 and 300 years th modern world has been in a state of intellectual upheaval. This upheaval has grown constantly mor widespread and more severe.

"The forces that lie behind t have profoundly affected the religions and the religious faith o the great masses of men, hav shaken their confidence in age-ol principles of private morals an of public policy, and have le them blindly groping for guidin principles to take the place of thos that have lost their hold.

"Man's attention and interes have been increasingly turned t himself, his immediate surround ings, and his instant occupation Having come to feel himself quit superior to all that has gone b fore, and being without faith i anything that lies beyond, he ha tended to become an extreme egoist The natural result has been t measure the universe in terms o himself and his present satisfac tions.

"His own emotions and his own appetities, being present and im mediate, take precedence in the shaping of conduct and of policy over any body of principles buil up by the experience of others. The wisdom, the justice, the morality of an act or policy are now tested solely by its immediate results and these results are increasingly measured in terms of the materia and emotional satisfaction of the moment.

UNREST A NATURAL RESULT

"In a world so constituted and so motived, unrest, dissatisfaction and disorder are a necessity. Set free a million or a thousand million human wills to work each for the accomplishment of its own immediate material satisfaction, and nothing but unrest, dissatisfaction and disorder is possible.

"What appears to have happened is that, in setting free the individual human being from those external restraints and compulsions which constitute tyranny, he has also been set free from those internal restraints and compulsions which distinguish liberty from license. The pendulum has swung too far. The time has come, the time is indeed already past, when the pendulum should begin its swing backward toward the middle point of wisdom, of sanity, of self-control and of steady progress. Here is to be found the religious obligation and the religious opportunity of the American nation in this year of grace.

"The fool who says in his heart 'There is no God,' really means there is no God but himself. His supreme egoism, his colossal vanity, have placed him at the center of the universes, which is there after to be measured and dealt with in terms of his personal satisfactions. So it has come to pass that after nearly 2,000 years much of the world resembles the Athens of St. Paul's time, in that it is wholly given to idolatry; but in the modern case there are as many idols as idol worshippers and every such idol worshipper finds his idol in his looking-glass.

"The time has come once again to repeat and to expound in thunderous tones the noble sermon of St. Paul on Mars Hill, and to declare to these modern idolators: 'Whom, therefore, ye ignorantly worship, Him declare I unto you.' There can be no cure until faith and the rule of everlasting principle are again restored and made supreme in the life of men and of nations.

URGES CAREFUL TEACHING

"These millions of man-made gods, these myriads of personal idols, must be broken up and destroyed, and the heart and the mind of man brought back to a comprehension, through faith, of the existence and the working of the divine spirit as revealed in Jesus Christ. This cannot be done by exhortation or by preaching alone. It must be done by teaching—careful, systematic, national teaching that will show in simplest language that the uninstructed can understand what are the essentials of a permanent and lofty morality, of a stable and just social and industrial order, and of a secure and sublime religious faith.

"Here we come upon the whole great problem of a national education, its successes and its disappointments, its achievements and its problems yet unsolved. Education is not merely instruction—far from it. It is the leading of his environment, that, comprehending, he may so act and so conduct himself as to leave the world better and happier for his having lived.

Since Protestantism broke up the solidarity of the ecclesiastical organisation in the western world, and since democracy made interdingling of church and State impossible, it has been necessary, if religion is to be saved for men, that the family and the church do their vital co-operative part in a national organication of education."

The pulpits of all Presbyterian churches and of many other denominations in the city and suburbs were filled today by Commissioners to the General Assembly, and this evening many meetings were held under the auspices of the boards and commissions of the Church. In several sermons the Interchurch World Movement was discussed. The General Assembly plans to take up on Tuesday the question of the Church's attitude toward the movement.

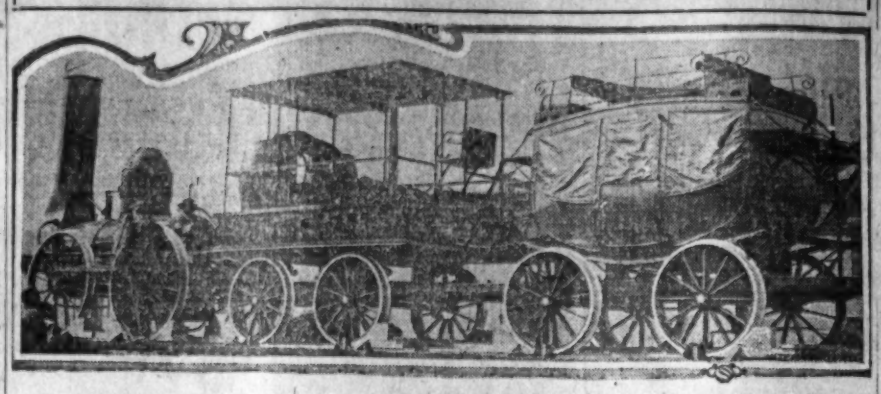
"No amount of dollars can take the place of Pentecost," the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander of Pittsburgh told a big congregation in the Tenth Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews of Seattle, who preached, criticised the campaign for funds made by the interchurch among "friendly citizens," or men not members of any denomination. "No Man's Land cannot dictate to me and my pulpit as to how I'm going to run my church," declared Dr. Matthews. "If I went out and made an appeal to 'No Man's Land' for funds, then it would have a right to come in and dictate to me how to run my church."

The Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Palmer of Columbus, Ohio, Moderator of the Assembly preached this morning in the Second Church and this evening in the First Church, Germantown.

Four brothers, all Presbyterian ministers, spoke from the same pulpit in the Arch Street Presbyterian Church this morning. One was the pastor, the Rev. Clarence E. MacCartney. His brothers were the Revs. Ernest L. MacCartney of Cathmere, Wash.; John MacCartney of Waterloo, Iowa, and Albert F. MacCartney of Chicago. Their father was the late Rev. Dr. John A. MacCartney, a Covenanteer minister.

America's First Train On Exhibition In New York



The first train run in America is on exhibition in New York. It consists of the "De Witt Clinton," the most famous engine in America, its tender, and three of the stage coach cars that carried passengers eighty-nine years ago. The "De Witt Clinton" was built at West Point Foundry and made its first trip from Albany, N. Y., to Schenectady on August 3, 1831, covering the seventeen miles in one hour and forty-five minutes. The first official trip with passengers was made August 9, 1831, with coal for fuel. On this trip engine defects developed, and the journey had to be finished with horses drawing the cars. The "De Witt Clinton" was later replaced by the Robert Fulton engine, but the latter failed to do its work, and the "Clinton" was then selected to pull the first-excursion train. On this trip yellow pine was burned as engine fuel. Sparks from the smokestack deluged the passengers, burning their clothes, and making short work of the umbrellas and parasols with which they tried to protect themselves. The "Clinton," with its tender, weighs 14,000 pounds. It is twelve feet ten inches-long, and its height to the tip of the steam dome is eight feet five inches.

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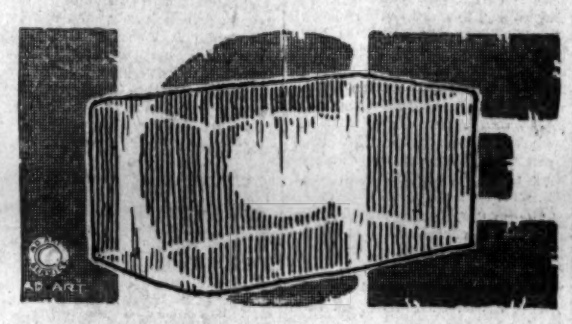

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GEDDES EXPOSES ANTI-BRITISH LIES

Denies England Seeks Aggrandisement And Condemns False Propaganda

OIL CANARDS ARE BARED

Urges U. S. To Stand With Allies Not To Make 'Friendship Hard'

New York, May 26.—Denying that Great Britain sought aggrandisement and condemning false propaganda aimed against his country, Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, made his first New York speech last night at the dinner in his honor held by the Pilgrims' Society in the Ritz Carlton Hotel.

Greeted by cheers when he arose to introduce the newest member of the Washington Diplomatic Corps, Chauncey M. Depew outlined the warm friendship existing between Great Britain and the United States. But the demonstration was only a forerunner of the cheers that punctuated the Ambassador's address.

"I hope that the United States will stand with Great Britain and the Allies and reap the whole fruit of victory," he declared at one point, "for we and they, the Allies, are doing our best and the burden is heavy. But, if you in your judgment feel that you cannot help, try to understand what we are doing, and that none of our actions are directed against your interests. All British people want the friendship of America, and I hope that nothing will be done, and that nothing will be said, that will make the keeping of that friendship hard."

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

At another point, he interjected: "I have nothing to add to and nothing to subtract from the words on Ireland that I uttered when I landed in this country." (He had said, "Let Erin alone!") and on the topic of British foreign policy, he said:

"I say without fear of informed criticism that British foreign policy is directed against on man, but is inspired by a desire to seek peace, to bring order out of chaos, to extend the boundaries of freedom, to improve the lot of the oppressed and to increase the material prosperity of the world. That is our program. Those are the principles by which I, as British representative in this land, am guided from day to day."

Sir Auckland took up reports that his Government was endeavoring to consolidate the war debt of Europe "and drag the United States into the pool." He characterised these "reports" as utterly untrue.

"You may seek far and wide for evidence on which such statements could be based," he declared, "and you will not find it. If you look closely you will find my Government trying to pour oil on the troubled waters of Europe, and you will also find onlookers who seize the oil as it is poured and throw it on the fires of anti-British feeling here!

"TRADITIONAL HATRED"

"I realise that traditional hatreds and ancient grudges died hard. I think I can make full allowance for these things. But I do plead with each and all to realise that if they have oil to pour they will better serve their day and generation and the cause of all humanity by selecting troubled waters to receive their libation and avoiding smouldering fires."

Two of the favorite misrepresentations of "wild duck publications" as to British purposes were false reports that Britain sought a world oil monopoly and that the nation was pushing a huge military program. Both canards were sharply denied by the Ambassador.

"Take the British Navy," he said, "when the armistice was signed more than one thousand ships, including four battle cruisers, were under construction. Since then only one ship, the Hood, has been completed. This vessel was so far advanced at armistice time that it was impossible to halt the work. All the others have been cancelled. We have not at present a single capital ship building or completing and not one ship, large or small, has been laid down since the armistice.

"As for the British Army and the Royal Air Force, they have been even more drastically dealt with," he continued. "It is no business of mine to compare these facts with the corresponding action of and other nations, but I ask you, who know yourselves to be non-militaristic, to contrast them with your own national acts if you are tempted to think England militarist.

EXPOSES THE OIL CANARDS

"There have been reports in some newspapers or magazines that Britain has acquired an oil monopoly and purposes to hold the world to ransom. Well, 70 percent, of the world's output today is from American soil and 16 percent, from Mexico, American capital controlling three-fourths of the Mexican yield. In addition, Americans are seeking oil in at least ten other countries, and regardless of these operations, you have 82 percent, of the present world supply of oil under your control.

"The British Empire's total production is about 2½ percent of the world supply, while the supply of Persian oil, which is controlled by British capital, is about 2 percent. In time of emergency, British interests controlled about 5 percent of the world's oil output. Do these figures suggest a monopoly for Britain?"

Denying reports that Great Britain sought rights over undeveloped oil and a future monopoly through control of Baku, Batum Palestine and Mesopotamia, the Ambassador said:

"As trustee of Palestine and Mesopotamia Great Britain has forbidden surveys and acquisition of oil rights in the countries until these nations can deal with the problem themselves."

The last report as to oil with which the Ambassador dealt was that American ships had been denied fuel oil at British bunker stations. This was true, he said, only in that a special wartime privilege to all allied shipping, including British, giving them access to navy oil stocks, had been withdrawn.

Telegrams from Secretary of State Colby and Lord Desborough, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Pilgrims, were read.

ABETTORS OF KAP LOSE NAVAL POSTS

Admirals von Trotha And Leventzow And Thirteen Others May Be Prosecuted

Berlin, May 22 (Associated Press).—Admiral von Trotha, ex-Chief of the Admiralty; Rear Admiral von Leventzow, recently Governor of Kiel, and Major von Falkenhausen, at one time an Assistant Secretary of State, have, with twelve other military and naval officers, been dismissed from service because of their participation in the Kapp revolt last March. Their cases have been laid before the Public Prosecutor for consideration relative to further action.

Twenty-five other officers have been relieved of their duties, and their cases have been handed over to the Public Prosecutor. In thirteen other instances proceedings have been stayed altogether. Eighty-five cases have so far been disposed of by Government officials.

The latest contribution to the talk about the expected revolutionary outbreak is contained in the Tagliche Rundschau. This newspaper asserts that it has special information concerning elaborate preparations that are on foot in the Rhineland, Westphalia, Thuringia and Saxony which will cause a radical flare-up in Central Germany.

Sham outbreaks, according to the story, which is printed in heavy type, are to be arranged at remote points with the object of drawing the Reichswehr away from the real centers, after which a sham revolt on the part of the Rightists is to be engineered. After this a real radical revolt will set in at a moment when the harried population is ready to acclaim the Extreme Leftists as the saviors of the Fatherland.

This program, says the Tagliche Rundschau, has been worked out in full detail.

POPE CONSULTS ON IRELAND

Hint From Rome Of Important Pronouncement In New Future

Rome, May 23.—The presence here of so many members of the Irish Catholic hierachy and lay notables has led the Pope to hold weighty consultations over the prevailing state of affairs in Ireland.

While his forthcoming speech to the Irish Pilgrims is awaited with great interest, it is expected that a Papal pronouncement of a much more important nature will appear in the near future.

Says Germany Can't Pay 120 Billion Marks

Dernburg Predicts Failure Of Loan Based On Her Promise Of That Amount

Berlin, May 23 (Associated Press).—Under the caption "The Dying Peace Treaty," Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Minister of Finance, in an article in the Tageblatt, dealing with the report that France will demand that Germany shall pay in reparation 125,000,000,000 marks in gold in thirty years figures that this amount at compound interest at 5 percent in thirty annual instalments, would amount to 18,000,000,000 marks annually.

Dr. Dernburg holds that even without interest the payment of such an amount would be impossible, as at the present rate of exchange it would be equivalent to 130,000,000,000 marks in paper, or more than the entire cost of the war. He adds that the amount in thirty years would entail a paper circulation of five trillion five hundred billion marks.

It is contended by Dr. Dernburg that Germany could not pay for two years running the annual instalment he mentions, and he declares that no sensible American would invest in any French loan based on Germany's promise to pay such an amount. He argues that Germany must receive guarantees of her existence and a chance for development.

"A hopeless nation is a bad debtor, and it is necessary to keep Germany on her feet if the whole world is not to perish utterly," says Dr. Dernburg.

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BRYAN TO SLAY RUM IN MOVIES

Dr. Dinwiddie Says The Goltra-Hostetter Enterprise Hasn't Been Abandoned

BRYAN TO SHARE PROFITS

Legitimate Business Venture, Says Anti-Saloon League Official

Washington, June 2.—Moving picture patrons may yet have an opportunity to see William Jennings Bryan in the principal role in a thrilling six-reeler visualising the fight on the Demon Rum in the United States. Dr. E. C. Dinwiddie, Secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, today dissipated the impression that the prohibition movie venture had been abandoned. The matter is in abeyance, Dr. Dinwiddie said, and at any time the casting and filming of Mr. Bryan's support may be begun.

Dr. Dinwiddie told in considerable detail the history of the Bryan motion picture project. "The Commoner," he said, was not the originator of the plan nor to blame for the scheme having failed to go through on schedule. Mr. Bryan, it was at first agreed, was to have no part of the profits from the film, but just before arrangements for the production came to a sudden halt he was prevailed upon by friends to require a 37½ percent share of the net revenue from the enterprise, Dr. Dinwiddie declared.

The Anti-Saloon League Secretary deplored the linking in any way of the Bryan film proposition with the remission by the United States Government of a sum, now stated to be $150,000, months after its payment by the Hostetter Bitters Company of Pittsburgh as a penalty imposed by the Internal Revenue Bureau for the marketing of bitters supposed to contain 25 percent medicinal properties, but in reality a form of "cheap whisky," as Federal officials described it. As stated in The New York Times today, the trebled taxes were remitted to the Hostetter company after Edward F. Goltra of St Louis, Democratic National Committeeman and intimate friend of Administration leaders, had been active in Washington presenting the case of the Hostetters, to whom he is related by marriage. Mrs. Goltra being a sister of the wife of the junior Hostetter, now the active head of the medicine manufacturing concern.

"It was the natural thing that Edward F. Goltra should be one of those behind the moving picture enterprise," said Dr. Dinwiddie. "Mr. Goltra and William Jennings Bryan are lifelong friends. They were boys together in a small town. I know about as much as any one about the whole matter and I can assure you there was nothing in any way discreditable in any of the transactions. It was a purely business proposition and perfectly legitimate, and I don't think it concerns the public at this stage, but since we may go through with it later on, we may as well have the benefit of publicity now. Perhaps, as newcomers in the motion picture field, we do not realise the full benefits of publicity, and so it is that Mr. Bryan and I, and possibly others interested, have hesitated to discuss the project with newspapermen.

"It was natural that Mr. Goltra, as a friend of Mr. Bryan, should come into the thing and surely just as legitimate if Mr. Goltra interested his well-to-do Pittsburgh relatives by marriage, the Hostetters, in the proposition."

"Then Mr. Goltra was to back the film to some extent himself?" was asked.

"Oh, yes, I am sure he was to have a considerable part in financing it," Dr. Dinwiddie replied.

"What proportion of the financial support for the film was to come from the Hostetters?"

"I do not feel at liberty to go into details regarding the financial arrangements. I would prefer such information should come from Colonel Bryan. Some folks are always trying to get something on him, trying to pick flaws in him, no matter what he does. If he should be convinced you are not seeking a humorous story about this motion picture plan, I am sure he would not hesitate to tell all that would be proper to have in the newspapers at this time. This is a business proposition simply—nothing in the least crooked or discreditable about it—but personally I don't think it's a good thing to take up business matters in the newspapers. I don't think business men approve that method."

Dr. Dinwiddie told much of the origin of the prohibition movie plan. The promoter, he said, is George Dalton, a Missourian, who has a St. Louis address, but whose home is in a small Missouri town, the name of which the Anti-Saloon League Secretary could not recall.

"This man Dalton I did not know when he wrote me several times suggesting an anti-alcohol moving picture," the Doctor said. "He asked for an appointment and just as I was starting West on a trip to San Francisco and on to Hawaii three years ago next Fall it occurred to me to tell him I was passing through his part of the country. He boarded my train at St. Louis or Kansas City, somewhere along there, and put the proposition to me. It was his idea to feature Mr. Bryan and he had the scheme pretty well worked out in his mind. Dalton is an actor, I believe, and has not been in the film business before.

BRYAN LECTURE AS BASIS

"The idea was to visualise the fight against alcohol. We were to take a lecture by Colonel Bryan, film it and punctuate the lecture with action pictures, scenes depicting the fight on the liquor traffic, the temperance movement in general. Aside from the moral effect, I am sure it would be a sound business enterprise, and the prohibition movement was to benefit by it financially as well as the backers. Mr. Dalton went with it to Mr. Bryan, who after a time saw the possibilities in it, and so did Mr. Goltra, Mr. Bryan's friend."

Dr. Dinwiddie would not say whether Goltra's or the Hostetters' backing for the proposition had been withdrawn. He requested that Mr. Bryan be questioned on that point, if it was necessary to go into that part of the matter.

The story as related yesterday to The New York Times had it that Dr. Dinwiddie was to receive 5 percent of the profits of the picture for his work in aiding with the scenario.

"Is it true, Doctor, that you were to receive some share in the film for your help?" Dr. Dinwiddie was asked.

"You don't mean as an actor," he replied. "I have never heard that I was to appear in the picture. I was consulted on the production. Any share I would have had would have been inconsequential and would have been given to the work."

"The Anti-Saloon League, you mean?"

"No, the cause of temperance; the League was not involved at all."

"On what scale was the production planned? Would it be so big as to require an outlay of, say, $150,000 or $200,000?"

"Possibly, yes. It was to be on a big scale. Just one picture, you know, but elaborate in its way and six reels or more in length. I was to find the agencies, the units in the prohibition organisation which were to profit by a certain share of the funds. Mr. Bryan was insistent that the reform movement should share appreciably in the profits of the enterprise."

Further investigation today of the penalising of the Hostetter Bitters Company by the Internal Revenue Bureau and the subsequent remission of $150,000 of the amount of the penalties paid in by the Pittsburgh firm brought out that the full amount which the Government received was in excess of $161,000. Assistant Attorney General William L. Frierson's opinion which caused the Internal Revenue Bureau to remit the greater part of the penalties concerned only the $150,000 remitted. This sum represented 100 percent of the floor tax on the bitters found to have been marketed in violation of the internal revenue laws. The floor tax is imposed on alcohol or liquors on hand for sale or to be used in beverages by a provision of the revenue law which went into effect Oct. 8, 1917.

The Internal Revenue Bureau held that no evidence resulted that the Hostetters intended to use the liquor for a product for beverage purposes or that they knew the shortage in the amount of medication—that it was not up to the standard. The Internal Revenue Bureau concluded that the violation was accidental and officials of the bureau declare the company went to great pains to rectify its mistake.

The stand now is taken by the Department of Justice that the opinion rendered was a good opinion and sound, on the facts as given, and the Department stands by it notwithstanding the efforts of Solicitor Johnson for the Internal Revenue Bureau, inaugurated last February.

It developed today that National Committeeman Goltra has not yet given up the fight in the interest of the Hostetters in the Internal Revenue penalty matter. From Pittsburgh, where he has been for several days, he sought the ear of certain Government officials in Washington, over the long distance telephone today, it was learned.

BADEN WORKERS TURN TO S

Attack And Beat Directors Of Big Chemical Factory

Berlin, May 29.—Labor differences in a factory in Baden, an analine and soda works at Ludwigshafen-am-Rhein, led to an assault recently on the directors of the concern by a mob of 5,000 employes, who forced their way into the administrative building.

One of the directors, Herr Seidel, was so seriously beaten that he was unconscious for half an hour. Police quelled the disorder.

Vanishing Whiskey Tricks Went Wrong

String Broke And Pitcher Didn't Pitch—Cellar Chute Also Failed To Work

New York, May 23.—Raiding Prohibition officers in Brooklyn yesterday reported that they discovered two new bar-room devices. One was an appliance by which a bartender could touch a button and send a shelf containing whiskey into the cellar. The other, at a yank of a string, would dump whiskey out of a pitcher swung from a stick.

Five agents, disguised as workmen, yesterday afternoon arrested Charles Klein at No. 5201 Second Avenue, Brooklyn, and his bartender, Thomas Gibeny, and Danis Burke, who keeps a saloon at No. 5701 Fourth Avenue, and his barkeeper, William Spellman.

He said they found at Klein's place the device which sent whiskey into the cellar. The two raids followed a complaint from the Morse shipyard that many of their workers reported for duty intoxicated. The prisoners were held by Federal Commissioner McCabe.

Henry Schmidt, a saloonkeeper at No. 26 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, according to Prohibition officers who arrested him yesterday, at their approach yanked a string running along his bar to pitcher swung from a stick. The string broke and the alleged whiskey was confiscated.

Gustrav Metzger, a saloonkeeper at No. 30 Summer Avenue, Brooklyn, who is charged with offering $500 to Prohibition agents after his arrest Friday night, was held in $6,500 bail yesterday by Federal Commissioner Hennessy on charges of bribery and violation of the Volstead law.

A MOUNTAIN BREEZE

"FREEZOR" Electric Fans

give the strongest of breezes, and the three-speed regulator in base allows ample control—they run without noise.

Oscillating—Desk—Ceiling Fans

Large Stocks—All Voltages

The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.

1 and 2 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Telephones, Central 1606 and 1608

"The Three Castles"

Virginia Cigarettes

Guaranteed manufactured in England.

Packed only in tins of 50 and packets of 10 cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

"Who are the agents?"

LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS

Appearing in this Newspaper on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

This familiar query will be answered by this

ABRASIVE COMPOUNDS
The Carborundum Company
American Trading Co.

ADDING MACHINES
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Sundstrand Adding & Listing Machine
Barrett Adding-Listing-Computer
Golden Gem Adders
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

ALUMINUM WARE
Illinois Pure Aluminum Co.
Willits & Patterson

ANESTHETICS
Procaine (Novocain)
Roche Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.

BALL BEARINGS
The Chinese SKF Co., Ltd.

BANDAGES, CREPE PAPER
Dennison's
American Trading Co.

BEER
Asahi Beer
The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

BELTING
Edward R. Ladew Co.,
American Trading Co.
Gandy Belting Co. (Baltimore)
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
John Tullis & Son, Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

BOILERS
Erie City Iron Works
American Trading Co.

BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS
D. Appleton & Co., (Miscellaneous);
Barse & Hopkins (Children's & Novelties);
Badger (Gorham Press), (Miscellaneous);
The Century Co., (Miscellaneous);
E. J. Clode Pub. Co., (Miscellaneous);
Dodd Mead & Co. (Miscellaneous);
G. H. Doran & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Doubleday, Page & Co. (Sets & Miscell.);
Funk & Wagnalls (New Standard Dictionary
Literary Digest New 10 vol "History of the World War," Self-help English books.)
The Grolier Society (The Book of Knowledge)
Grossett & Dunlap, (Popular Fiction);
Harper Bros. (Sets & Miscellaneous);
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Laird & Lee, Inc., (Diaries);
Little, Brown & Co., (Miscellaneous);
J. B. Lippincott & Co., (Medical);
McGraw-Hill Pub. Co. (Engineering);
The Ronald Press, (Business)
W. B. Saunders Co., (Medical);
Chas. Scribner's & Sons, (Miscellaneous);
F. A. Stokes Co. (Miscellaneous);
Chinese American Publishing Co.,
American Library Association
American Technical Society
Comstock Publishing Co. (Scientific)
Columbia University Press
Denoyer-Geppert Co., Chicago (Maps)
Ginn & Co.
Gregg Publishing Co. (Shorthand)
D. C. Heath & Co.
The Macmillan Co.
Yale University Press
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd,
American Book Company, New York
G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield
The University of Chicago Press
The Mission Book Company

BOOKS, TECHNICAL & BUSINESS
International Library of Technology
Internat'l. Correspondence Schools

BOOTS & SHOES
Brown Shoe Co.
Willits & Patterson
F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
The Menihan Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

BOTTLES, HOT WATER, METAL
Gillette Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialties Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

BUILDING MATERIALS
Wm. Morris & Co., Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDINGS, SECTIONAL STEEL
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUTTER
Heyman—Australian & Danish
Mustard & Co.

CALCULATING MACHINES
Marchants, Monroe, Millionaires
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

CANDLES
Price's (China) Ltd.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd,

CANVAS & TARPAULIN
Goodin Reid & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.

CASH REGISTERS
National Cash Register Co.
American Trading Co.

CHECK PROTECTORS
The Protectograph & Check Writer
Technical Supply Co., 11c Nanking Rd.

CIGARS & CIGARETTES
Golofina Cigars
British-American Tob. Co. (China) Ltd.
Kyriazi Freres, Cairo
Walton & Co.
Melachrino: M. Melachrino & Co., Inc.
Tobacco Products Corporation
Naturals: Schinasi Bros.
Tobacco Products Corporation
Teofani & Co., Ltd., London.
W. Sandorides & Co., Ltd., London.
Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

CONFECTIONERY
Life Saver Mints
Willits & Patterson
Sugarie, 58 N. Szechuen Rd.

CONVEYING MACHINERY
Brown Portable Elevator Co.
American Trading Co.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
International Correspondence Schools
China Agency, 11c Nanking Rd.

CUTLERY
Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., (Silverware)
Willits & Patterson

DIAMONDS AND JEWELLERY
A. Adler's Diamond Cutting Factory, Antwerp.
The Lazard-Godchaux Co.

DICTATING MACHINES
The Dictaphone Co. of America
Technical Supply Co. 11c Nanking Rd.
Edisphone Dictating Machines
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DISINFECTANTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
B. K. General Laboratories
American Trading Co.
Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap.
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

DISINFECTORS
merican Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.

DRAPERIES, LINENS, ETC.
Catlin & Co., New York
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
40 Canton Rd.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.
Palatine Aniline & Chemical Corporation Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Societe Anonyme de Couleurs D'Aniline and Produits Chemiques, Brussels
The Lazard-Godchaux Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
The Shanghai Dispensary

DUPLICATING MACHINES
American Multigraph Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11c Nanking Rd.
Edison-Dick Mimeograph
Mustard & Co.
Ideal Stencil Machine Co.
Willits & Patterson
Rosco Duplicator & Copier
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Rotary & Rodex Duplicators
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DYES
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
Grasselli-Bayer
Sons Brothers Co.
Palatine Aniline & Chemical Corporation Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Societe Anonyme de Couleurs D'Aniline and Produits Chemiques, Brussels
The Lazard-Godchaux Co.
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Meriau, 11 Av. Edouard VII.
Sunset Soap Dyes
American Trading Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
Bld. Office for China, 14 Canton Rd.

EDUCATIONAL
Alexander Hamilton Institute
A. D. Sharits, Astor House

ELECTRICAL DEVICES,
Anylite Electric Co. (Dimmers)
China Investment & Trading Co.
Gant & Co., Ltd., (Electric Clocks)
Scott, Harding & Co.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Duncan Electrical Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Sangamo Electric Co.
Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
Ashida Engineering Co., Ltd.
Belden Mfg. Co. (Wires & Cables)
Lamisons Unit Co. (Brasscutlet)
Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co. (Wiring Devices)
Eox Mfg. Co. (Nitrogen Lamps)
Niagara Searchlight Co. (Flashlights)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

ELECTRIC LT. & POWER PLTS.
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
Marco Light
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Siemens Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Unilectric Corp. (Unit Electric Plants)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.

ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

ENGINES, GAS & OIL
Nelson Bros. Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Wolverine Marine Motors
American Trading Co.
Buston—T. E. M. A.
Scripps—T. E. M. A.
Bronson—T. E. M. A.

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General Fireproofing Co.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

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Slack & Brownlow, Ltd.
Mustard & Co.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Boyd Fire Extinguisher,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Fyre—Fyter Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Pyrene Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co.
Hollandia—T. E. M. A.

FLOOR PRESERVATIVES
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.

FLORISTS
Kung Zung, 1555 N. Szechuen Rd.

GLASS
Illres Turner Glass Co.
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Pilkington Bros., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Emile Regnulers & Co., Charlerol, Belgium.
The Lazard-Godchaux Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

GRAMAPHONES
Cortlins Languages Outfits
China Mun Book Co., Ltd.
The New Edison Phonograph
J. A. R., Above, 10 Jinkee Rd.

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Russel & Irwin Mfg. Co.,
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialties Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

HEATING DEVICES
D. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.
Southard-Robertson Co. (Stoves),
Mustard & Company.
Theron Stoves & Alcohol Fuel Cubes
Willits & Patterson

INKS, PRINTING
Geo. H. Mumrill Co.,
American Trading Co.

INSTRUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC
Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, ACC. & SICK.
Ocean Accident Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, FIRE
Assicurazioni Generali
G. A. Bona, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Queen Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Scottish Union & National Ins. Co.,
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Norwegian Atlas Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 898.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, LIFE
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MARINE
Assicurazioni Generali
G. A. Bona, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 898.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Phoenix Assurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, MOTOR CAR.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MISCELLANEOUS
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

IRON MERCHANTS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER SUBSTITUTE
Dupont's Fabrikoid,
Sons Brothers Co.

LIFTS
Otis Elevator Co.,
American Trading Co.
Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.

LIGATURES & SUTURES.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Dark & Geek,
American Trading Co.

LOCKS
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MACHINE TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CEREAL MILLING
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Sprout Waldron & Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Edward Maurer Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CONCRETE
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, ICE MAKING
York Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MINING
Ingersoll Rand Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, PAPER MAKING
Bagley & Sewall,
E. D. Jones & Sons Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co.

MACHINERY, REFRIGERATING
York Manufacturing Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, RICE
Engelberg Huller Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, TEXTILE
Baron & Hogarth, (Braids & Reed)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Chas. Cain's Son & Greenwood,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Gregson & Monk (Cotton, Silk, Wool)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Geo. Keighley, Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Asa Lees & Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Lupton Bros., Ltd., (Accessories, Cott. Mill)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
J. H. Riley & Co., Ltd. (Bleacher, Dyer, Finisher)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

MACHINERY, TOBACCO
American Machine & Foundry Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
United Cigarette Machine Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MISCELLANEOUS
Edward Maurer & Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, WOODWORKING
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
40 Canton Road
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Gillette Mfg. Co.,
Rector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

MEDICINES
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Meriau, 11 Av. Edward VII
Dr. D. Jayne & Son
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MICROSCOPES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

MILK, TINNED
Bear Brand,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTOR CARS
Humber, Ltd.,
Scott Harding & Co.
Ford Cars & Trucks
Hudson Super-Six
Essex
Dodge & Seymour

MOTOR CAR SUPPLIES
Klaxon Horns,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTORCYCLES & ACCESSORIES
Excelsior Motorcycle Co.,
American Trading Co.

MOTOR TRUCKS
Bethlehem Trucks,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc. (Far Eastern Distributors)
Kissel—T. E. M. A.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Peter Organ Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd

NOVELTIES
Maison de Nouveautes, 64 N. Szechuen Rd.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT
Library Bureaux,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
Shaw-Walker Steel rifes,
Imondi & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd.
Y. & E. Filing Systems
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd
Macey & Co.,
United States Steel Furniture Co.,
American Trading Co.,
Art Metal Steel Furniture,
Burroughs Adding Machines,
Oliver Typewriters,
Rosco Duplicators & Copiers,
Reliable Safe & Lock Co.,
Victor Safe & Lock Co.,
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes
Boston Pencil Sharpeners,
Venus Pencils,
Caribbonum Ribbons & Carbons,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd
Remington Typewriters
Remington Ribbons & Carbon Paper,
Steel Equipment Co.,
A. B. Dick Mimeograph Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Chicago Mirror & Art Glass Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

OPTICAL GOODS
American Optical Co.,
National Optical Co., 69 Nanking Rd.
Standard Optical Co.,
Technical Supply Co., 11c Nanking Rd.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.
Acme White Lead & Color Works,
Willits & Patterson
Boston Varn. Co., (Kyanize)
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Chas. B. Brown Paint Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Certain-teed Products Corporation
Truscon Laboratories,
American Trading Co.
Velvatine—T. E. M. A.

PAPER
Edison-Dick Impression Paper,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Impression and Manifold Papers
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Maurice O'Meara Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Typewriter & Rosco Paper,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Road
R. Dielen & Co., Ltd.

PENS & PENCILS
Moore's Fountain Pens,
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.,
American Trading Co.

PERFUMERY
Maison de Parfumerie
40 Nanking Road
Vinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd,

PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Rector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

PHOTO SUPPLIES
Rexo Cameras,
Barker & James
American Trading Co.

PHOTOGRAPHERS
Lai Chong, 1855 N. Szechuen Rd.

PIECE GOODS
Catlin & Co., New York
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Persian Commercial Co.

PRESSBOARD & INSULATING PAPER
Diamond State Fibre Co.
American Trading Co.

PRINTING SUPPLIES
Shanghai Press, Ltd.

PROJECTION LANTERNS
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Novelle, Inc.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

PULLEYS
The Chinese S. K. F. Co., Ltd.

PUMPING MACHINERY
W. H. Allen Son & Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Guynne's Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
American Spike Co.
Products Corporation of America
19 Peking Road Shanghai
Liberty Steel Products Co.,
New York.
P. N. Erricson Shanghai Manager
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
Ramapo Iron Works,
American Trading Co.

REFRIGERATORS
White Frost Refrigerator Co.,
American Trading Co.

ROOFING MATERIALS
A. B. C. and Panola Roofing,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Carey Roofings,
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Weather-Comps } Certain-teed Products Corp.
Scout Roofings }
American Trading Co.

ROPE, STEEL
H.S. Newall & Son
Scott Harding & Co.

SAFES LOCKS & STR. RM. DOORS
Mosler Safe Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Safe-Cabinet Co.
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd.
York Safe & Lock Co.
Dodge & Seymour
T. & E. Record Safes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd,
Reliable Safes & Locks
Victor Safes & Locks,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd,
Lips—T. E. M. A.

SANITARY FITTINGS
Trenton Potteries Co.
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.

SHIPPING LINES
S.S. "Shanchang" & "Wantz"
Jenkins Transport Co.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
M. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.
Japan Line
Eastern & Australia S. S. Co., Ltd.
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

SKYLIGHTS
David Lupton Sons Co.
American Trading Co.

SOAP
Lever Bros., Ltd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Benjamin Brooke & Co., England
Hodgson & Simpson, Ltd.
R. S. Hudnut, Ltd., England
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

STATIONERY
Crown Ribbon & Carbon Mfg. Co.
Whiting Paper Co. (Typewriting)
Chinese American Publishing Co.
Maison de Nouveautes, 64 N. Szechuen Rd.

STEEL PRODUCTS
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
United States Steel Products Co.

STEEL STRUCTURAL
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

STEEL WINDOWS & DOORS
J. G. Wilson Corporation
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

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Underwood Typewriter Co.,
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd
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Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Fox Baby Portable,
National Portable
Rebuilt Typewriters-All Makes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

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Miller Tires
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Jacine Tire Co.
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"VASELINE" PREPARATIONS
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Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

VENTILATING EQUIPMENT
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Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
B. F. Sturtevant Co.
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Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
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Mustard & Co.
Knowles Scale Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Henry Pooley & Son Ltd., Birmingham.
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TENNESSEE PUT INTO SERVICE IS BIG WARSHIP

Most Powerful Vessel Afloat Commissioned With Simple Ceremonies

CREW ALL TENNESSEANS

Delegations Arrive From Name State—Vessel's 'Fighting Brain' A Marvel

New York, June 3.—The Tennessee, the biggest battleship afloat, will be put into commission with ceremonies at 2:30 this afternoon at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where it was built at a cost of about $20,000,000. She is a unique ship in many respects. The lessons of the Battle of Jutland and other naval encounters of the World War have been embodied in her construction to a greater degree than in any other sea fighter. She is the next thing to a pleasure yacht in the comfort of her appointments for officers and enlisted men. She is the first ship to recruit her personnel in the State from which she takes her name, and, according to Captain R. A. Leigh, who commands her, the 631 Tennesseans among the enlisted men form a crew of remarkably high grade.

The special feature which distinguished the Tennessee from all other units of the United States Navy is the highly organised "fighting brain" enclosed in a steel fort near the top of the forward mast. Here are concentrated devices for observing enemy ships quickly ascertaining their position, speed and direction and bringing the twelve fourteen-inch guns to bear on them simultaneously. This new type of fighting top consists of three decks and their fighting complement is twenty-five men.

AUTOMATIC ORDER DEVICES

Range finders at the tops, on the turrents and in other parts of the ship are laid on the target as soon as it is sighted. Their reports are instantly compared and checked against each other. The mark for the first volley from the big guns is based on the consensus of the range-finders, and is practically in the center of the pattern formed by the slightly different positions indicating by the various range-finders. The point to aim at is automatically flashed before the gunners. They train their big guns on this point without seeing the enemy or anything but the chart before them, and the twelve great guns are fired simultaneously. The effect of their fire is observed from the fighting-top and corrections in aim worked out quickly, so that a few seconds later the second volley should be on the target.

The new fighting-top is filled with mechanical calculating devices, some of them the secrets of the United States Navy, on which the twenty-five scientists in the top are at work. The old style of auxiliary fire control at the turrents also exists, so that the ship could keep on fighting with another set of eyes and brains, if a shell should hit the brain of the vessel or disarrange her system of control.

LIGHTNING-LIKE WORK

There are instruments for working out at a lightning rate the direction and speed of an enemy ship, so that the big guns follow her changing position. Besides the saving of time due to the concentration of observers and calculators, the high-riding fire-control station has the advantage of being free from the interference with vision which sometimes was caused observing from a lower position, by the splashing of enemy shells.

The Tennessee is the first ship designed with such an elaborate fire control apparatus placed in this position. An improvised system of fire control from this position was used by the British in the Battle of Jutland and is believed to have been used by the Germans, but the ships in that battle were not designed for such control.

Instead of the open crow's nest the Tennessee's fighting is in a steel case. The observers are sheltered and can make their observations by periscope. The system of communication of one part of the ship with another resembles the motor and sensory apparatus of the human being in their complexity and efficiency. Observations from different points of the dreadnought are automatically registered on instruments in the fighting tower. Directions from the tower are automatically registered in the turrets and elsewhere. The loud-speaking telephone reproduces the word of command in any part of the ship.

GIVES MARGIN FOR ATTACK

The object of all this is to give the Tennessee a few seconds margin in getting the range of the enemy. The warship or fleet which is first in landing her shells on the target has an incalculable advantage, which is likely to be decisive in a naval battle, sea fighting has proved.

The offensive armament, directed by the central intelligence in the top, is more advanced in several ways than on any American ships. The fourteen-inch guns can be raised to a thirty degree elevation, nearly twice that of other American battleships, greatly extending their range. There are submerged torpedo tubes with a ten-mile range, four-inch anti-aircraft guns and fourteen seven-inch guns to deal with enemy destroyers.

Although she is the biggest warship afloat, the Tennessee is expected to be the nimblest and most deft in maneuvering of all the big ships. Her electric drive, possessed by no other big ship in any navy, with the exception of our dreadnought, the New Mexico, makes it possible to slow down and speed up in a much briefer space of time than that consumed by the turbine-driven warships.

The ships with a turbine drive generally speaking have to go fast or slow, and are hampered in changing their speed. The Tennessee, however, can run at any speed from her highest, which is estimated at twenty-one knots, to a speed so slow that the naked eye cannot observe the motion of the revolving controllers. The importance of this in battle is the increased maneuvering capacity. The Tennessee will be able to change her direction more quickly and turn more quickly, giving her an advantage in pursuit or getaway. Her ability to change speed and direction gives her a change of pace and position which should baffle enemy range-finders seeking to calculate her future course.

SPEED SACRIFICED

The electrical drive makes the Tennessee manageable in spite of her 32,500-ton displacement, her 625-foot length and her 98-foot width of beam. She is slower than many foreign battleships because the naval constructors regarded other things more fundamental than speed. Her heavy armor belt and armored deck provide defensive strength at some sacrifice of speed and the fat waistline increases the steadiness of the ship and the accuracy of gunfire at the expense of speed. Steadiness is a prime requisite in the Tennessee. Otherwise the tremendous weight of the fighting top, riding high on the mast, would be unsafe or so shaken as to make its delicate work impossible.

The fourteen-inch guns are smaller than those of many of the British battleships. There is a controversy among naval architects as to whether the bigger guns increase the fighting power of the ship, in view of sacrifices in other directions which they made necessary. The United States Navy will not have any warships with guns bigger than the fourteen-inch for three or four years, when the Maryland and other battle cruisers with sixteen-inch guns come into commission.

The Tennessee is believed to have been built with more care for the comfort and happiness of the crew than any other big ship in the world. Her size gives her plenty of room for bunks, lockers, baths and recreation quarters. She has a handsomely furnished clubroom and library for enlisted men, which is designed for the entertainment of women guests when the ship is in port. The Tennessee has a barber shop for enlisted men, a canteen for the sale of tobacco, cigarettes, candy, newspapers and other things, a printing shop with a linotype machine and presses on which a daily paper will be printed, a laundry, individual lockers for the enlisted men instead of bays, the sole containers of their personal property on other ships; a motion picture outfit and many other things.

The Tennessee is the first ship to be equipped with a motion picture camera. This was provided for the purpose of taking films in all parts of the world of the Tennessee boys who man the ship and sending them to be exhibited to the home folks in Tennessee.

NAME-STATE ENTHUSIASTIC

The whole State of Tennessee, which will be represented by a delegation of residents and former residents of that State at the commissoning ceremonies, is interested in the warship named for her. The crew was obtained by a recruiting campaign in that State in which Governor A. H. Roberts, Captain Leigh and many others took part, and Tennessee boys joined the ship from every city and county in the State.

"We obtained all the recruits that we could use," Captain Leigh said yesterday, "and we had the greatest good luck to get such a splendid personnel."

The success of the plan of recruiting men for a battleship from the State named after her was so great a success in Tennessee that it may be followed generally by the Navy Department, because of its expected benefit to morale in stimulating friendly rivalry in the efficiency competitions of the different ships and because of the increased interest in the Navy aroused in the State which has a tie of interest and affection for the ship manned by its sons.

CEREMONIES TO BE SIMPLE

Simple ceremonies will mark the commissioning of the Tennessee this afternoon. The enlisted men and officers, who are at the Navy Yard, numbering about 850, will be mustered on the quarterdeck. Rear Admiral J. B. McDonald will read his orders from the Navy Department, directing the commissioning of the ship. Captain Leigh will then read his orders, directing him to take command. The band will play "The Star Spangled Banner," and the colors of the ship will be hoisted for the first time. Governor Roberts of Tennessee, who was to have been present with the party representing the State, sent a telegram to Captain Leigh yesterday, stating that he would be unable to be present.

The following are the officers of the Tennessee in the order of seniority:

CAPTIN.
R. H. Leigh.
COMMANDERS.

R. A. Bachmann,	R. S. Crenshaw
A. Staton,	C. A. Jones.
A. T. Beauregard.	

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.

M. H. Philbrick,	A. G. Lyle,
A. D. Denney,	Noel Davis,
M. Kelly,	J. H. Hoffman,
C. S. Gillette,	

CAPTAIN, U. S. M. C.
H. Schmidt.
LIEUTENANTS.

G. S. Arvin,	A. T. Moen,
H. J. Nelson,	H. V. Barr,
A. G. Quynn,	W. C. Bean,
J. J. Mahoney,	A. A. Hooper,
C. A. Baker,	A. C. Byrne,
T. A. Selberg,	C. W. Charlton,
L. Wainwright,	S. A. Loftus,
R. B. Dashiell,	J. J. Enders,
L. F. Small,	H. W. Johnson,
B. Buchalter,	H. Wycherly,
S. A. Folsom,	F. Bense,
C. A. F. Sprague,	C. A. Neyman,
J. H. Jacobson,	T. F. Cullen,
Ion Pursell,	L. H. Robb,
L. L. Habyrt,	E. J. Spahler.

The Tennessee will not be actually put into service until about August 1, when she will start on a "shake-down" cruise to Guantanamo, Cuba. On the trip to Guantanamo and in the practice waters off Guantanamo, the Tennessee will try out her fire control and ship control systems. She will then start on a cruise by way of Panama Canal to the Pacific, where she will join the Pacific fleet.

PREPARE NOW FOR NEW WAR SURE TO COME

General Warns Of A New Napoleon Assuming Control Of Russians

BY GEN. G. W. PEARSON

New York, May 30.—During a hearing on the physical training bill I spoke of the likelihood, or rather certainty, of "another war." Considering the fact that we are still technically at war with Germany and several other countries, I might have said the "continuation of the present war."

We must remember that after France had been demoralised and disorganised in the revolution of 1790 to a greater extent than is Russia today the despised peasant armies of France hurled back the powerful allies of that date and, with the coming of Napoleon, became the masters of Europe.

The Bolsheviki armies of 1920, far from being a disorganised rabble, have regained most of Russia and are pouring into Poland like a deluge.

While the weapons and training of armies change, the tactics do not. The sudden shock of the surprise attack, the massing of troops at a critical point, are the same today in principle as with Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon.

NEW WARS IMMINENT

The powerful allies of 1917 and 1918 today are thoroughly demoralised, quarreling among themselves, and rent by internal disorders.

Who can intelligently talk of peace with a dozen wars eating the heart out of Europe?

Is it unreasonable to believe that under a new Napoleon the countless hordes of Russian Bolsheviki, forming a new alliance with the remains of Germany and Austria, may sweep over France and Italy and become the masters of Europe.

With a new working alliance between Japan, China and perhaps India, and with the long-range guns which are now developed sufficiently to shoot across the English Channel, would not England have her back against the wall and be in imminent danger of also being overwhelmed?

If this should happen, what would we do about it?

For the last ten years, and especially the five years before the great war, I have been telling audiences that we should have a war, and explaining that it was possible for Germany and even Japan to send armies to the United States. I talked to unbelieving ears.

RISE OF 'MOBOCRACY'

The Bolsheviki movement must not be minimised. The mobocracy of the Commune and Directory gave way to Napoleon. The English revolution, with its Long Parliament, was replaced by Cromwell, the dictator, and it is more than probable that out of the seething cauldron of Europe a new Napoleon will arise. With such a dictator allied with Asia, we might find that the Philippines had been seized or that an insurrection there had powerful allies. What would we do about it?

The weapons of war constantly change, the tactics change very little, and the requirements of the soldier have not changed since the days of ancient Greece.

To be of any value in the fighting line the soldier must be physically fit. It is recognised among military authorities that at least six months is required to make the average American fit before he really begins his military training. If he is physically unsound he can never do his bit.

France Would Lift Passport Troubles

May Delegate Visa Authority To Tourist Agencies

Paris, May 29.—The constant complaints in reference to passports and consequent annoyances to all concerned are having an effect on the French Government, which, it is understood, is now considering a proposal to delegate the vise authority to tourist agencies and also permit the tourists to remain in Paris one month without securing a carte d'identite.

The French press is advocating even the elimination of passports entirely and suggests that if the United States abolishes these regulations the French vise will no longer be necessary.

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WEA THER

The depression of the Pacific will approach Northern Luzon and Formosa. It is still moderate, but may increase when advancing. Fine weather and Summer monsoon to the North of the Formosa Strait. Variable winds in the South.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (also at Bubbling Well Chapel); 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 34; Lessons; Wisdom iii, 1-9, S. Mark vii, 24—viii, 10; Hymns 8, 183, 332, 200; Preacher, Rev. C. W. Bispham, S. T. M. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 33; Lessons; Wisdom iv, 7-14, Acts xv, 1-31; Hymns 265, 291, 176, 477; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins, Holy Communion, and Sermon; Psalm 26; Lessons, Wisdom iii, 1-9, St. Mark vii. 24—viii 10; Hymns 261, 538, 315, 292; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. Evan Morgan; Chant 58; Hymns 131, 107, 401, 397. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. E. Evans; Chant 32; Hymns 688, 312, 699.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7:30 9, a.m. At 5 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days at 6, 7, a.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. William Taylor; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. G. Cecil-Smith.

Sunday Song Service.—Dr. Dillon Bronson will speak at the American Song Service, at the Masonic Hall, today, at five o'clock. Mrs. Leo P. Kurt and Mr. H. H. Cameron will sing.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Sacrament." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12.30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Empire Changes As Seen By General Smuts

GENERAL Smuts has given a remarkable interview to the Daily Chronicle correspondent at Cape Town. He began with a laughing allusion to the lugubrious prophecies so often uttered in regard to South Africa.

"I am often asked what is the future of South Africa," he said. "It reminds me of the French Ambassador who once met Catherine of Russia when that remarkable Sovereign was a young woman. 'What an awful future is written on that brow,' recorded the diplomat in his journal. We also in this country are supposed to have an awful future. Something dreadful is always going to happen.

"Well, we are making a great experiment. We are trying to make black and white live together in peace, and work out a civilisation which does justice to both. We have our troubles and our difficulties, but we have not been, I think, altogether unsuccessful. That problem absorbs most of our attention today.

"This country does not wish to be selfish, but it wants to keep away from European entanglements. France, without the assent of her partners in the alliance, adopts most drastic military measures against Germany, calculated, one would suppose, to destroy the last vestige of Government and to bring her to the condition of Russia. Russia is invaded by Poland, who has declared war upon her, for that is what it amounts to. Here is Poland, starving, kept going by foreign loans, making war on Soviet Russia. Formerly Poland was crushed between the upper and neither millstones of Germany and Russia. Today her imperialistic action invites a repetition of the old process.

"At San Remo you have conferences going on to resume trade relations with Russia, which are declared to be necessary for the safety of Europe. In Poland you have Marshal Pilsudski making war on Russia, though large parts of Poland are starving and typhus is raging. What, then, is the League of Nations doing that it cannot stop this?" It ought to have said to Poland: 'This cannot be;' it ought to have prevented these operations, and yet the official answer in the House of Commons is: 'This is not a new war but the old one. Great Britain was not consulted, and it is not a case for the League to interfere.' Who, then, is to interfere? Poland is an ally member of the League of Nations and yet cannot be checked in this enterprise.

"You cannot defeat Russia. Napoleon learned that lesson, and now Denikin and Kolchak have learned it too. Sooner or later Pilsudski will likewise learn the lesson. Then when Lenin and Trotsky are marching on Warsaw he will come to the League perhaps for help.

"I am apprehensive. I see only chaos in all this, no authority or restraint. Old empires have disappeared. At least they kept smaller nations in order. There is nothing to put in their place, for the Great Powers see to it that the League has no vital force behind it. Are statesmen in Europe really deeply in earnest about the chaos to which the Old World is drifting?

"From this distance I gather that Bolshevism is moderating its violence. One cannot always be mad. There must come a time when the fiercest fires die down. But the way to revive Bolshevism, to rally all Russia to the Soviet Government, is to invade the country and annex large slices of it. French missions and American munitions apparently enable Poland to carry on her offensive for the present. What do the Great Powers do? Nothing but shrug their shoulders.

"Apart from the grave situation in Central and Eastern Europe and the apparent impotence of the League of Nations British statesmen should give their attention to the constitutional position in the British Empire. Geographically you are an adjunct of Europe, but politically you are also the center of a worldwide empire and yet you do not seem to care about the fundamental constitutional changes brought about by the war in the British Commonwealth.

"As I have said before in public speeches, the Russian Empire is dead. The German Empire is dead. The Austro-Hungarian Empire is dead, and so is the Turkish Empire, and the old pre-war British Empire is gone in the sense of colonies or subordinate nations clustering round one master nation. Unfortunately the old machinery still remains.

"It is astonishing that statesmen have not realised the anachronism of this. Bonar Law, explaining in the House of Commons the nature of dominion home rule, declared that it was tantamount to a separatist republic. Surely not. Surely we are an organic union and form one whole, with the King as the connecting link, and dissolution of the union would be a revolutionary change.

"I have insisted on the constitutional change in the empire in my public utterances, and am astonished that others have not been equally impressed with its inevitability after what happened in the war and at the Peace of Paris. But the British people must realise this great constitutional fact—that there must be complete equality and freedom enjoyed by the sister states united by the King. Only on that foundation will the British commonwealth endure.

"But in the future your constitutional problem is to find new formulas to fit new conditions. As you know, a formidable Republican movement exists here. They are not all mad, the Nationalists."

General Smuts broke off and a gray bearded Dutch Member approached and claimed his attention for a moment, when he resumed he said with great emphasis:

"I do not know what the situation is in the other dominions, but I know they must have reached self-consciousness in the war and a sense of national pride and nationhood. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers have gone back to their countries with the feeling that they have done no more than the soldiers from the British Isles. That self-respect and that sense of nationhood and of their position in the British commonwealth are going to be reflected in the British dominions."

Commenting on General Smut's statement regarding the transformation of the British Empire, The Chronicle editorially says:

"Smuts does not mean separatism, which he very strongly repudiates, but the establishment of

(Continued on Page 10)

Prohibition Fails To Prohibit In Southern States

BY H. E. C. BRYANT

(Staff Correspondent Of The New York World)

ATLANTA, Ga., May 29.—"Prohibition does not prohibit the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor, but it reduces the number of drunks," is the most common answer of the Prohibitionists of the South to criticism of the dry acts. It is added that the Federal Government will soon stamp out illicit traffic in all sorts of alcoholic beverages. Abiding faith in the ability of Uncle Sam to do what the States and municipalities have not been able to do brings comfort and happiness to the fanatical Prohibition leader.

That Prohibition is not prohibiting the making and distribution of intoxicating liquors in the Southern States, where it was first granted a firm foothold, is apparent to any drinking person who travels that territory. But there has come with years of dry laws a satisfied feeling in all quarters. The fellow who never drinks, and would regulate the drinking habits of his neighbor, could not locate a bit of moonshine or imported rye if he were to start out in search of it; the people who handle the stuff are avoiding him.

The drinker, on the other hand, has located a "source," and is careful to utter no noise that would dry it up. Day after day in Dixie, the Prohibition advocate densely ignorant of the wet ways of his community, hobnobs with his wet neighbor, who can tap anything from a walking cane full of old Scotch to a five-gallon keg of the best corn liquor that can be made by mountain experts.

Observing leaders of the dry movement frankly admit that the flow of liquor is strong and steady and increasing, but they argue the Government agents will soon have the situation in hand. Oldtime tipplers, who always drank without getting drunk, assert that they are getting better booze than they did before the Federal amendment went into effect, although it costs considerably more per unit.

One striking effect of the operation of the Nation-wide laws has been practically to eliminate the small moonshiner in the faraway cove, and develop the bold, daring operator of the city or city suburb. Every active community in the South, if it had a hiding place for a copper still, could boast of from one to several hundred distilleries large and small. A recent raid in New Orleans revealed a sales list showing that one concern had sold to persons in and about the city 10,000 liquor stills.

Judge Sanford, charging a Grand Jury in the United States District Court at Chattanooga, Tenn., illuminated present conditions in the South.

TYPE OF MOONSHINER

"In former days," said he, "we had in the mountains of this section typical moonshiners who were honest and fearless. They were of the best stock in the country, a great race in unfortunate circumstances. They had no schools, no education and in some cases were not well fed and clothed. They were objects of sympathy and pity when they appeared in court. They were honest in their contention that they believed it right to make whiskey from the corn they grew in their own fields.

"But of recent years the type of moonshiner and bootlegger has changed and the enormous profits to be realised from the manufacture and sale of illicit liquors have swept educated, respectable and well-to-do farmers, merchants and professional men into the business."

No large city in the South is free from the illicit manufacture of whiskey. Vagabonds of ten years ago have become men of great wealth. Former hotel bellhops are riding in their own $4,000 to $5,000 automobiles. In every State there are many true stories of poor men mounting in the financial world from small borrowers to the $300,000 to $400,000 class. Instead of the old saloon and the foot rest, and bracing counter, the South has the swift-moving, well-stocked automobile to quench the thirst.

A survey of the situation in the South by The World correspondent revealed these facts:

SURVEY DIVULGES FACTS

(1). That, while it is conceded whiskey is more plentiful now than it was immediately before the Nation went dry, the people would not approve any plan to remove or to any extent lift the bar.

(2). That violations of the Prohibition Laws have greatly increased since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect.

(3). That many heretofore honest, law-abiding persons have been induced to engage in the liquor traffic because of tempting profits promised.

(4). That some of the Prohibition Acts, with their strictures, have caused a loss of respect for the law.

(5). That it is impossible, without an army of Federal officers, to enforce Prohibition.

(6). That the removal of the grogshop, with its frequenters from the sight of the public has satisfied a majority of the people, who care but little about the new crop of law violators that have come along to take the place of the street drunkard.

In a trip through the South from Washington to New Orleans The World correspondent bought liquor to see how it was done. In some instances he watched others buy it. Anything from 'monkey rum" to the best quality of Canadian Club is to be had for the price, which varied according to the strictness of the enforcement officers.

PROHIBITION UPHELD

The action of the Virginia Democratic State Convention in refusing to adopt a motion to indorse an amendment to the Volsted act to give States the right to permit manufacture and sale of light wine and beer is an accurate indication of what would happen in any other Southern State if such a project were launched at this time. William Jennings Bryan has lost most of his oldtime popularity in the South and his views on any public question have but little weight there, but the delegates from that section to the San Francisco Convention will stand by him in a contest over a wet and dry issue.

"Prohibition has given us cleaner towns and practically eliminated the drunkard we used to see in public places, and that is what we started out to accomplish," is the way the average citizen of the South states the case. "We have stopped the negro from drinking and carousing and taken the liquor problem out of politics."

But in spite of all that has been done by the Prohibitionists whiskey still has a strong hold on the South. It has not been driven out of the dry country, and will not be for years to come, if at all. When the Eighteenth Amendment became effective and it was difficult to get whiskey at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York or other cities in wet territory where it was openly sold moonshiners, smugglers and bottle and bond peddlers began to cater to men of wealth who looked for new sources of supply. A large and prosperous business in the better grades of newly made corn and left over rye whiskey has developed in every thriving city of the South.

Flow of corn liquor affectionately called "mountain dew" is increasing and some of it is of a very fine quality and can be had for $25 per gallon, delivered. From Cuba and other countries south of the United States, Kentucky and Canadian whiskies are being brought in by the boat load. The traffic in these goods is carried on in automobiles in the interior.

CANNOT STEM TRAFFIC

The next reports from enforcement officers in the two Southern divisions will show that the Government agents have been active and successful in running down illicit distillers and bootleggers, but people who are thoroughly conversant with the fact know that they have but scratched the surface in combating the illegal traffic in liquors. Little fellows by the hundred have been arrested and held for prosecution and an occasional big one is caught in the net, but most of the plants and men that make big runs are still unmolested.

The Prohibitionist is satisfied with the result of Prohibition, for the objectionable drunkard has quit crossing his path, and unless he goes out looking for it there is no liquor to be had. The fellow who drinks knows where to get his supply and would do nothing to interfere with it. The constant drinker knows the ropes and is not worrying about his neighbor.

The first stop out of Washington made by The World correspondent was at Richmond, the capital of Virginia, one of the last States in the South to go dry. Stopping at one of the leading hotels late at night, he asked a negro bell boy to get for him a small bottle of whiskey, corn or rye. The boy explained that it was so late he could not get in touch with those who could supply him, but kindly turned the reporter over to a chauffeur, who sold him, while driving about the city seeing the lights, a pint of "mountain dew" for $5. It was very evident that any quantity from a pint to five gallons could have been procured. Rye whiskey was offered, but the price was $25 a quart.

While The World correspondent was in Richmond a pool room manager was offered a case of good rye whiskey which was one of a dozen being transported through the town in an automobile. There was nothing wrong with this offering except the price, $240 a case.

SUPPLIES ABUNDANT

The Virginia bootleggers are very cautious as to whom they deal with, for, if caught, they may be fined $1,000 and given six months in jail.

Major C. A. Sherry, at the head of the Richmond Police Department, said to The World correspondent: "Before the saloons of Baltimore closed we had a hard time dealing with the traffic in liquor from there. Some of our people went to Philadelphia and New York for their supplies, but most of them stopped closer home. But now liquor in those cities is as high as it is here, and I find that each community is depending upon its own supply. Private stills, moonshiners and other illegal factories are turning out 'white lightning.' Rye whiskey is coming in from various places.

"After Richmond went dry under State laws a large percent of the old drinking crowd, which included habitual drunkards of the type that generally wound up in the police station every Saturday night or oftener, left here for Baltimore. Those remaining with us still find something to satisfy their thirst, drinking first one concoction and then another."

Throughout the State of Virginia illicit liquor makers are being arrested daily by Federal, State and municipal officers.

Here is typical display of news items for one day:

"Illicit distilling cases in the United States District Court yesterday consumed almost all of the court's time during the afternoon a baker's dozen being on the docket, most of which cases came down from Nansemond County and so did a large delegation of residents in the persons of defendants, prosecutors, witnesses and spectators.

"It would appear from the evidence submitted that illicit stills are springing up over night in that county with the rapidity of mushrooms in loamy soil, and it keeps the revenue officers on the hop, skip and jump to keep up with them. Similar conditions are rapidly being discovered in Norfolk County."

FIVE STILLS A DAY

Another item read: "Norfolk County officers went on a search for illicit stills yesterday, locating five of them in various sections of the country and demolishing them. About 1,500 gallons of mash were found by the officers. Three of the stills taken were particularly good copper outfits.

Still another item: "Federal Prohibition agents have been instructed by S. R. Brame, supervising revenue agent for the southern territory, to seize all material destined to be used in the manufacture of liquor, including grain, sugar, molasses, malt and other ingredients. This action will be taken in an effort to cut off the moonshiners' materials supply and thereby prevent the manufacture of liquor.

"Thousands of pounds of sugar have been seized by Prohibition agents recently at illicit plants, Mr. Brame declared. At one distillery last week two tons were confiscated."

The North Carolina situation is growing worse. Well to do people are manufacturing whiskey in and about industrial centers. It is said that near Charlotte a good grade of corn whiskey is produced and disposed of in fruit jars, the capacities of which run from a quart to ten gallons. Charlotte, during the "wet" season, did not permit the making of intoxicating liquors, but had licensed saloons.

In and about Raleigh, the capital of the State, many small stills are running. Those accustomed to daily drinks claim that it is very easy to keep supplied from sources under the shadow of the State Capitol.

The North Carolina moonshiner is noted for his cunning and cleverness and now the opportunity to make a fortune out of whiskey is so great that he is busier than ever contriving ways and means to supply the demand without being apprehended.

ODD WAY TO DELIVER

Alf Solomon, a Southern railway engineer, told The World correspondent of a unique way of delivering mountain whiskey.

"In the foothills of the mountains near the Southern railway tracks," said he, "you go to an apple tree, where an old trumpet hangs from a limb, and blow a blast. A few minutes later an old gray horse will enter the river from the opposite side and wade or swim to your bank. On his back you will find in a sack two jugs containing half-a-gallon each of corn liquor. You take the liquor and put $15 in the bag and start the horse back. No one knows from whom the horse comes or to whom he goes, but you have got your liquor and that is all you need to know. If you failed to pay the horse you would soon find that you had made a mistake. Nobody takes such a chance."

The principal way of carrying moonshine whiskey from the mountains to the thickly settled communities in the cotton and tobacco sections, where money is plentiful, is by automobile. Those who conduct this traffic have learned from experience that the larger and more powerful the machine they use the harder it is for the revenue officers to interfere with them. Not long ago State and Federal officers were informed that a certain fellow with a large Cadillac machine was doing a thriving whiskey business, obtaining his supply from illicit stills somewhere back in the mountains of North Carolina and disposing of it in three or four cotton mill towns in the Piedmont region.

Two or three efforts were made to catch this bootlegger, but each time he got away by hard driving. One day when he passed along a popular thoroughfare going into the mountains officers were notified and they built a rail fence across the Yadkin River bridge to stop him on his way back. But that ruse failed, for when the chap saw the fence he turned on the gas, put his foot on the accellerator and knocked the obstruction into the river and went down the mountain at such speed the officers never got him. Later, however, he was stopped by a blockade of automobiles on the same bridge and arrested.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CASE

South Carolina's case is similar to that of North Carolina. It obtains large supplies of whiskey from the mountains on the north and from the coast on the southeast. Recently three plainclothes officers of the police department of Columbia seized a large amount of whiskey in the place of the City Taxi Company on the north side of Lady Street, between Main and Sumter Streets. Twenty-four quarts of a popular brand of bourbon were taken in one lot. The theory about this whiskey was that it had been shipped out of Cuba and reached Columbia by automobile by the way of Charleston. Such seizures occur daily in the Southern States.

Georgia used to be a "near" Prohibition State, but during the administration of Gov. Nathaniel E. Harris an extraordinary session of the General Assembly enacted the "bone dry" law. That boosted the Georgia "mountain dew" and put several thousand more people in the liquor business at a greater profit than before.

Federal Prohibition instead of reducing the flow of the commodity from the mountain section has served to increase it until the principal hardship the thirsty now finds is drinking the "white lightning" or digging up $24 a quart for the "red liquor," which comes in from Cuba.

The method of obtaining the whiskey in Georgia is not hard even to the uninitiated stranger. Bellboys in practically every hotel in the State now have savings banks accounts and ride in automobiles. Some of the more clever bellhops quit hotel service and are riding between the Florida coast and the interior of Georgia helping to supply the urgent demand for strong drinks.

MOONSHINE SOLICITORS

Imported liquors come higher to the purchaser than the mountain made "corn juice," because there more risk is taken getting it through the ports and over the automobile routes into the State without capture. Seizures and confiscations are not at all common. The high-brow element adds to its stock from time to time by taking along an extra suit case or travelling bag to some source of supply, and bringing it back as personal baggage. But the bulk of the liquor business in Georgia is the making and distribution of moonshine, which is peddled around by solicitors, taking orders for future deliveries.

It is made all the way from a few blocks from the State House in Atlanta to the Tennessee border in the mountains. Delivery is made largely in molasses cans, since that method makes it easier and less expensive to handle. Ordinarily the deliveries run in lots ranging from one to five gallons and very few bad effects have been experienced from the use of tin containers, from which the liquor is removed before chemical action is deleterious.

Much the same method is employed in Augusta as in Atlanta. There is maintained an almost steady automobile transportation line between Atlanta and Augusta for that particular purpose. In Savannah distribution is easier and the supply of red liquor more plentiful than in the interior points, since water communication between that port and Florida "clearing points" is direct.

The people of Columbus, Ga., which is on the Alabama border, obtain their whiskey through automobile transportation and find a liberal and ready supply of homemade stuff available. Rome, in the upper section of the State, probably is confined more to moonshine than the other city sections, due to the fact that it is itself in the foothills of the mountains and the mountain schooner comes down to trade chickens, eggs and so on, every day.

SELLS AT $25 PER QUART

The World representative found it easy to get small quantities of good corn whiskey and rye in quart bottles at $25 per bottle from hotel attendants and special automobile drivers in all of the cities in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee.

Property valued at $55,100 was destroyed or confiscated in raids on illicit distilleries

(Continued on Page 17)

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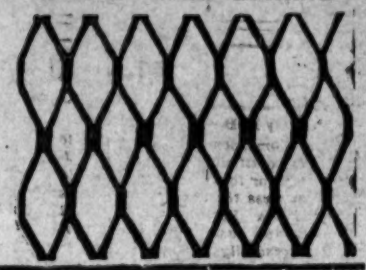

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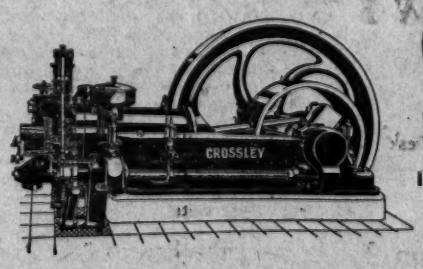

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COME ON IN I'D LIKE TO SHOW YOU SOME HATS
HERE TRY THIS ONE ON
20 MINUTES LATER
MAYBE YOU WILL LIKE THIS BETTER
30 MINUTES LATER
I'VE GOT TO BEAT IT NOW
WELL I'VE LOST TIME, NO DOUBT, BUT DARN THE FELLOW THAT WILL NOT OBLIGE ANOTHER WHEN WE CAN!
BERND

Musical Matters

By R. B. HURRY, MUS.B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

An inglorious discussion, ostensibly on "Open-Air Concerts" and the "Public Band" has come to an inglorious end. It began with a complaint as to the deplorable conditions under which music was to be given out of doors by the Public Band. This was very soon switched off to a complaint against the conductor for not undertaking personal direction of it. The efforts of several correspondents to get back to improving the conditions, were unavailing.

The final washing up of the dishes has been done with a great air of clearing up the mess, and leaving the conductor to "do his duty." No one will tell us what is his duty and it appears that the dishes used on one side are as dirty as ever. In support of this view I offer the following two questions to any thoughtful reader:

The first is the question asked by "E.K."—a pertinent one as to the "duty" of the conductor. "What are the terms of the Council's agreement with the conductor" which might *possibly* be paraphrased: "Has the conductor undertaken the personal direction of open-air concerts?"

Here are the words of the comment on this question (may we not say of the semi-official comment?): "E. K. hits the nail on the head when he says that the whole point is: What do the ratepayers spend so much money on the Band for?" (Increased expenditure given.) If these two questions are one and the same question, or anything like the same question, I, as a ratepayer, and a brother man, undertake to eat the conductor's hat, or what is more difficult, to swallow this comment as a fair, or even an honest rendering of the question as to agreement put by "E. K." I hope that correspondent is flattered at the turn given to his words.

Suppose you ask me, "Do you write this sort of article by contract, or just for pure devilment?" I reply: "Why do newspapers cost so much to produce?" Really, be serious! I have the boot that was thrown at Caruso's rival on account of a pianola that was packed in a card-board hat-box; and other people have written articles sooner that rob a church."

I do not know why "the ratepayers spend so much money on the Band;" perhaps they all want different things. I am a ratepayer, and I just pay up; but I am certain this year I have had more good music well played for my money than I ever had before. (conscientious *Herren* notwithstanding.)

A question that should have been asked before the Band was to be blamed for the music given at S.V.C. Parades is this: "Are not detailed instructions for actual music given to the acting-conductor by the S.V.C. authorities?" I do not see how else a Russian, an Italian, or a German for that matter, would know that twenty-three times over "The British Grenadiers" is the only possible music for a quick march in the British Army—a fact, I, in my ignorance dutifully accept. I am wrong though, about the German: he prides himself on the possession of every smallest detail of the military procedure of other nations; a matter he is most thorough about, this.

You go to an annual Inspection Parade in the wet, and the Band serves up a hoary antique, "The Buttercup Galop," let us say. You have heard it since your first Inspection; a pony faints, Privates, (less sensitive) groan and the Inspecting Officer, looking grim, is engrossed in other matters. You come out into print—not in this column please—with something like this: "Is the alleged music actually ordered in detail by the military authorities? If so is not the Band merely carrying out its instructions?" The light you may expect to be thrown on this question amounts to a *prima facie* case of negligence on the part of the Band; for you get a reply that runs about so: "What do the ratepayers spend huge sums on the Band for? We have no hesitation in saying that one of the primary requisites is that the music played at important S.V.C functions should be fine and impressive, and in but the semi-final stage of senile decay."

The coveted information is not even sought, and if any Bandmaster had the courage to change the "Buttercup Galop" or what ever that interesting relic is called, for the real thing, "Sousa's Top-Back-Front" (it may be), you would still have a clear case against the Band: "Insubordination, refusal to obey orders," would be made out of it, "What right had he to take upon himself . . ? etc. Let him do his duty; the mere idea of paying such a one is preposterous. Pass the chopper."

What is urgently needed is a "buffer" individual who will take note of military propriety and adapt musical requirements to that: one who can find out the proper military procedure and carry it out with musical results. The S.V.C. is a big Corps, and some one could be detailed to find out from the Band Library a fitting musical program for military occasions. There is no doubt that the Band could be left to carry out that program satisfactorily, if others will take a little trouble.

The general feeling of musicians, after all this talking round the Band is, I believe, that it is time someone stopped a correspondence before it started, when it happens that on one side the object is to hold up a most efficient public servant to the public gaze, talk of his temperament, his art, his predecessors, his duty, his pay, welcoming any other little matter that may crop up; those in authority meanwhile offering no help, the subject himself being pledged to offer no word of defense or of protest, and a public organ hedging on the very question as to the duties he has undertaken. This question the public should have answered through the proper channels, or not at all.

Cecil Forsyth, I think, says, in effect: "A serious musician is no longer regarded quite as a mountebank perhaps; but whereas an expert on say, ancient manuscrios is treated as a scholar and a gentleman, an expert on musical scores is looked upon as a scholar—but a musician."

In such a case as this recent discussion the scholar comes very well out of a comparison with his attackers, notwithstanding that he is deprived of all the weapons of scholarship and the right of public self-defense possessed by every gentleman, public-servant or otherwise, and by every man down to the rank next below the serf. It is easy to understand the conservatism of the world of officials anywhere, its hatred of real democracy, its opposition to the right of free speech on both sides of dispute and free choice between both parties to a contract. The conductor here has shown his willingness to abide by a very trying clause, written or understood in his contract in that he leaves his defense to the public sense of fairness.

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Prohibition Fails To Prohibit In Southern States

(Continued from Page 16)

during the month of April in Birmingham and vicinity. One hundred and nineteen stills were broken up, fourteen automobiles were seized and confiscated by the Federal officers. Sixty thousand gallons of beer and 120 gallons of corn whiskey were poured out.

While The World correspondent was in Louisiana, Prohibition agents under the direction of Jess Johnson, Federal enforcement officer of that State, raided the shop of the Tropical Food Products Company, No. 408 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, and confiscated several hundred cases of malt and equipment for the manufacture of beer in the home. The raiders also seized books that showed that 10,000 beer making stills had been sold in the city or the country around about.

According to the officers, the outfit sold by this concern was equipped to manufacture 7 per cent beer and it brought $2.75. G. M. Cox, general manager of the company that sold these stills, were placed under a $500 appearance bond to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

Prohibition Enforcement Officer Johnson and Nicholas Calian, Assistant United States District Attorney, discussed what action should be taken against the 10,000 citizens who were shown by the books to have purchased hop outfits and supplies. Calian was of the opinion that Mr. Johnson's department would have to show that each of the 10,000 persons had actually used equipment and ingredients to manufacture beer before a prosecution against the person could be instituted.

Prohibition Enforcement Commissioner Kramer of Washington has in his possession the report from his division manager throughout the United States and has been urged to make public the figures showing the number of arrests, seizures, etc., under the Volstead act since January 16. It has been the policy of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to make public the results of its [illegible] carrying out the revenue and other laws, but there is some question as to what will be done in the case of these Prohibition facts. There is a suspicion that the Government officials are holding back these returns because they will not make a good showing for Nationwide Prohibition.

Judge Sanford of the United States District Court of Western Tennessee has made a careful study of illicit liquor makers and sellers. He thinks that a new era in prosecution has come and the courts must be rigorous in their efforts to break up the traffic.

"It is no longer a question of revenue," said he, "but one of enforcement of laws that have been adopted as the permanent policy of the United States.

"It is not a wise or cunning thing to violate the law. It is the height of folly. The United States Government never lets up or spares a cent to run down violators. This whiskey question is the most perplexing and troublesome question I have faced in all my service on the bench. It was once my custom to give long jail sentences, but it soon became apparent that a long term in the average county jail would either kill or ruin a man instead of curing him. I then adopted the short jail sentence and the lawmakers took advantage of my leniency. During the war, when I considered the making of whiskey an act of treachery to our country, I began the imposition of penitentiary terms. It is now my intention in cases where there are no mitigating circumstances to impose penitentiary sentences together with heavy fines. If moonshiners and bootleggers make big profits in manufacturing and selling whiskey they must not be allowed to keep them."

The Federal enforcement officers admit that they cannot enforce the laws if the Judges do not punish those convicted with both jail sentences and fines.

A typical news item from Florida or other Southern ports is:

"Five hundred quarts of cardirum consigned from Key Vest to a local garage were confiscated by Inspectors Williams and Cooper today. The bottles were done up in cotton with blankets wrapped around them and in zinc lined boxes. This is the second big shipment taken here (Tampa) in ten days."

The penalties for violating the Prohibition laws vary according

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Judge toward the liquor traffic.

[illegible] Expressing the view that an example should be made of him in order to deter others, J. S. Martin, a well-known business man of Spray, N. C., was fined $3,000 for selling three pints of liquor by Recorder P. I. Haislip."

TO END THAT LIE

Dr. T. R. Glover, the Public Orator, in another letter to the British Weekly on Re-union, says:

"The question that holds me up is this: Does our intellectual freedom and clarity in religion depend on our remaining separate?

"Twenty years of the Student Christian Movement have produced a singular by-product. Its aim was to capture the student-world and then the heathen world for Christ, not to reconcile English Churches. And because it did not talk Re-union, but concentrated men and women on Christ and His work, it has done more for Re-union than anybody or anything else has begun to do. It merges so far that for Christendom to be effective the sort of Union to be seen in the S.C.M. is surprisingly adequate. The weak spot is exactly the same in the S.C.M. as everywhere else. The single group refuses to go to the Lord's Table with the other groups—one only. That attitude of is schism, if schism is anything.

"There stands that one group, a very small group, and very local, if you look at the Anglo-Saxon area bearing the English Church isolated from Eastern and Western Christianity (it is the most solitary Church in Christendom) and insisting on exactly what English Free Churchmen's ancestors left the Church to escape.

"Now, suppose that at the Lambeth Conference this year the Pan-Anglican Church said straight out where it stands in this matter; suppose it said it was playing no longer with dreams of re-capturing Rome or assimilating the Russian and Bulgarian Churches; that it would give up quarrelling with the brother whom it knows and to whom it belongs for the sake of relatives very foreign in blood and in ideas, very alien in outlook; that it would recognise what (as the Bishop of Madras has said) God recognises, viz., the genuine fundamental Christianity and Churchhood of the Free Churches, and this without reserves and qualifications; that it would throw over for ever the Catholic doctrines of Episcopal succession and authority, not necessarily discarding bishops, but dropping for ever the ancient lie of 'No bishop, no Church;' if the Lambeth Conference would decide the matter for good on lines on which Bishop Talbot and his son, Canon Burroughs, Canon Streeter, and many more have for years been actually working—then, I think, things could move and would move."

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apan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	Katori Maru		£15.30				
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Katori Maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Koonshing	..	£11.00				
iver Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
eihaiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
opchow	Ningshin	16.30	16.30				16.00
hefoo	Kungping	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
TOMORROW							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Dilwara	..	c16.00	..	..	..	15.30
H'kong, Straits, India and E'pe, via Suez	Dilwara	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
ongkong	E. of Japan	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
ladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
iver Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
ustralia & New Zealand via Hongkong	Dilwara	..	16.00				
ongkong	China	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
amy	Sakaki Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
hefoo	Hainming	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
ongkong and Canton	E. of Japan	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
ingpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	
ntsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
ankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
adivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday July 13.							
ongkong and Canton	Shantung	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
ongkong	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Fengtien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
haiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
ladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
iver Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
saki, Kobe, Yokohama Canada, U.S.A. & Europe							
ia Canada	Kumano M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
tow, H'kong & C'ton	Hopsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
an Ports	Kumano M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Wednesday, July 14.							
ongkong, Straits India & Europe via Suez	Persia	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Thursday, July 15.							
moy, H'kong & C'ton	Sinkiang	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
	Sinkiang	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
hefoo and Tientsin	Chekiang	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
an Ports	Kasuga Maru		17.00	..	..	..	..
hefoo	Chekiang	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Friday July 16.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Devanha	..	a17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Sunday, July 17.							
watow and [illegible]	Yingchow	..	11.00	..	..	..	
'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	Tungchow	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
eihaiwei and Chefoo	do	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Monday, July 18.							
Japan, H'kong, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.	Korea Maru		£14.00				

A Parcel post at 17.00
B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.
C Parcel post at 15.30.
E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

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FRENCH UNITED WITH MILLERAND

Party Differences Sunk In The Decision To Strengthen His Hands At Spa

HIS INDEMNITY VIEWS WIN

Better, He Holds, To 'Feast On Realities' Than 'Keep On Feasting On Promises'

BY EDWIN L. JAMES

Paris, May 29.—Premier Millerand, whose outstanding quality is common sense, appears to have accomplished the difficult task, of bringing the French Parliament out of the clouds and down to earth. He appears to have made prevail his doctrine with regard to German reparations, that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, or that it is better to fix a lump sum and have the Allies help collect it than to keep on dreaming about much larger payments from Germany.

He went before the Chamber on this program last night and got five-sixths of the Deputies to vote confidence in him. When he meets Premier Lloyd George in a week's time, to make further arrangements for Spa, he can speak with the consciousness of full support. Further, he will be in a position to ask more for France because the order of the day voted him declared that Germany must pay for the restoration of the devastated regions and for pensions, and he himself fixed a sum of from 200,000,000,000 to 210,000,000,000 francs. It is for payment of this sum that he is pledged to stand.

It is true that the vote given M. Millerand was not Simon Pure. I mean that many Deputies voted for him who believed he was not entirely right, but saw that it was desirable to have him enter the Spa negotiations with a full title. There were enough Deputies squarely behind him to spoil any plans to deny him a vote of confidence. His enemies saw that it was better for the country to give him a large majority than a smaller majority of which he was sure.

M. Millerand told the Deputies that the treaty was richer in promises than in realities. He said there were two courses open—to keep on feasting on promises or to try to feast on some realities. He was disposed to follow the latter course. While denying that any definite sum of reparations had been fixed at Hythe, he admitted that he was committed to fixing a lump sum for Germany's indebtedness to the Allies. He said he wanted the share of France to be about 200,000,000,000 francs. He pointed out that, while the Allies could exact Germany's handing over bonds, those bonds were of very little value unless some plan for negotiating them was arrived at. That, he said, was what the Allies were working toward; but if France persisted in treading a separate path from her allies, there could not be joint allied action in realising on Germany's promise to pay.

He said the fixing of a lump sum was not in violation of the treaty because under the treaty the total sum must be fixed before next May. To fix it in June was not against the terms of the treaty, he argued. Far from intending to revise the treaty, he was all for its enforcement and had secured the Allies' promise that at Spa there should be no discussion of revision. The Allies held the Rhineland, he said, and had no intention of giving it up until Germany had made good. Furthermore, they were ready to occupy more territory if it became necessary, which he hoped would not happen.

With regard to M. Millerand's statement that no total has been fixed upon, it may be pointed out that it was suggested that 120,000,000,000 marks gold be fixed, but this sum was mentioned at Hythe because it was calculated that the French share would at present exchange make 200,000,000,000 francs. Whatever sum is fixed will be calculated in a way to make France realise her share.

'PERTINAX' AGAIN ATTACKS

"Pertinax," in the Echo de Paris, holds President Wilson to blame for the fact that the Allies now have to revamp their financial policy toward Germany.

"Whence come all our troubles?" he asks. "From fact that from November, 1918, the date of the armistice, to June, 1919, the date of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, our policy was lost in a Wilson jungle. The idealism of the President of the United States prevented us from taking decisive guarantees in a decisive way.

"It precipitated the complete destruction of the interallied economic community laboriously built up since 1916 and which signified the pooling of all material resources. It prevented us in September, 1918, from accepting the offer of the Entente which England proposed for the supply of raw materials and credits for the reconstruction of the devastated regions. Because of Wilson we did not claim at the hour of our greatest military triumph that which we now beg for at the hour of our greatest economic distress.

"Do you wish to know how much in the last few months we have been able to count upon the aid of our Allies? Look at the work of the Reparation Commission, a sovereign body. What has it accomplished? Nothing.

"The past is past; that is understood. What can we do now to enforce a treaty which lacks all provisions for enforcement? Should we act independently? We did it in April, and, although we succeeded, by that path we run the risk of being isolated in Europe, as we were in 1840. We should take that step only as a last resort. M. Millerand is trying to establish interallied solidarity, and we ought to support him. The success of the proposed international loan is doubtful now. It cannot succeed without common allied action."

The Figaro says that if Premier Millerand can realise on the Treaty of Versailles he ought to get every one's encouragement.

La Victoire says that if he can get 200,000,000,000 francs for France every one should be content; but the editor doubts if he can.

Clemenceau's paper, L'Homme, cannot at all understand why the Chamber seems so proud of Millerand, because all he said was that he had done nothing. That journal hopes that if Millerand comes back from Spa with his basket as empty as it was on his return from San Remo and Hythe some one will do something about it.

What yesterday's session of the Chamber really means is that French statesmen and politicians realise that nothing definite has been done toward realising from Germany's debt; that they reiterate their vow that the treaty shall be enforced and commission Millerand to keep up his efforts to that end. Furthermore, the vote of confidence serves notice on Lloyd George that the French political parties stand firm against any mitigation of the treaty terms.

Plunket Beatified As Throng Attends

Ceremony Is Celebrated With Great Pomp In St. Peter's

Rome, May 23 (Associated Press).—Oliver Plunket, the Irish divine who was made first Archbishop of Armagh in 1669 by Pope Clement IX. and who was executed for treason at Tyburn July 1, 1681, was today beatified.

The ceremony took place at 10 o'clock this morning in the Basilica itself instead of the smaller Hall of Beatification, where such rites usually occur.

Cardinal Merry del Val and the officers of the beatification took their places near the high altar as the ceremony began. The mellow light of hundreds of candles and electric lights illuminated the Basilica, and the Summer sunshine streamed down through ancient glass windows, making more glorious the brilliant scene. In the congregation were Count and Countess George Plunket, representing the family of the Archbishop; Sir T. Grattan Esmonde and family, Dean O'Cealleigh (John O'Kelly), member of the "Irish Parliament" and the Vice Mayor and members of the Municipal Council of Dublin.

It had been originally announced that the mass would be celebrated by Archbishop Edward Ilsley of Birmingham, but Irish Bishops objected to the choice of an Englishman for the service, and Mgr. Pietro Paolo, canon of St. Pensif's Church, officiated. Mgr. Hagan, Rector of the Irish College, delivered to the Pope, in the name of the postulators, a reliquary containing fragments of the bones of the Archbishop. This reliquary was a replica of the shrine which contains the bell of St. Patrick in Dublin.

The Papal bull announcing the beatification was read, the relics were exposed, and a Te Deum was chanted, and the bell of St. Peter's rang out the tidings, being answered by peals from other churches throughout the city.

This afternoon there was even a greater concourse when Pope Benedict, in the midst of gorgeously robed and uniformed dignitaries and attaches of the Vatican, visited the Basilica to beautify the replica. The ceremonies ended with the Eucharistic benediction by the Pontiff.

It was really "Irish Day" at the Vatican, the only thing not reminiscent of Ireland being the weather, Rome is suffering just now from a burst of Summer heat, but the oppressiveness of the day was relieved by a shower.

Cardinal Logue, the octogenarian Primate of all Ireland, headed the list of distinguished ecclesiastics present. With him were Archbishop John M. Harty, Archbishop of Cashel, fifteen Irish Bishops and many Irish abbots and pilgrims. There were also in attendance many prelates from America, among them being Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, Archbishops Edward J. Hanna of San Francisco, and Michael J. Spratt of Kingston, Ontario, and Bishops Michael J. O'Brien of Peterborough, Ontario; Edward A. Le Blanc of St. John, New Brunswick; Daniel M. Gorman of Boise, Idaho; John J. Santwell of Los Angeles, and John P. Carroll of Helena, Mont. Australia was represented by Archbishop Michael Kelly of Sydney.

FINDS WORLD WAR REMADE SPAIN

Banker After Tour, Says Country's Trade Is In Flourishing Condition

OFFERS A READY MARKET

Industry Is Firmly Established, With Ample Financial Backing

New York, May 29.—A rejuvenated Spain, prosperous, industrious, progressive and looking outward to business on an increased scale with the rest of the world, is the picture of that country that H. A. Mathews, Vice President of the Irving National Bank, has brought back to America after a ten-weeks' visit to England, France and Spain.

In the opinion of Mr. Mathews, Spain offers the best opportunity in Europe today for the extension of American trade. The people have money and are making more, he says, and the country is willing to buy, and it has manufactured articles as well as agricultural products to sell. The demand is for high class goods.

"The war was the great factor in the development of industry," continues Mr. Mathews. "Until 1914, Spain was an agricultural country. The profits made from the fields and the vineyards were invested abroad. The Spanish capitalist was inclined to lack faith in the value of his home industries. During the war, however, Spain was called upon to furnish supplies to other nations in a way she never had before. As a neutral she traded both with the Allies and with Germany.

"The American Expeditionary Forces bought large quantities of material from Spain, so much in fact, that in 1918 the American dollar declined in value until we had to arrange a government credit to continue our purchases. Moreover, with the severance of the customary sources of supply in many lines, the Spaniards had to manufacture many things which they had been accustomed to buy abroad.

"In consequence, home manufactures flourished. The Spanish capitalist took notice, and instead of sending his money abroad, he began putting it into undertakings in his own country. Now industry is firmly established, with ample financial backing.

"Industrial development has been accompanied by marked activities in other lines. In every large city building is being conducted on an extensive scale, principally for new office buildings and factories. While the Spaniard to his sorrow has speculated heavily in depreciated foreign currencies, his war profits far exceed any losses he may have had, and his credit is still unimpaired.

"It is foolish for American business houses to go to Spain and open up branches now with purely American staffs. Business there is done to a great extent on a basis of personal friendship. The better plan is for the American firm to establish connections with a reliable Spanish house to act as its agent, or establish agencies managed jointly by Spaniards and Americans.

"American business has been somewhat discredited in Spain as a result of the tactics pursued by some of our firms which sent agents there ready to promise almost anything. Apparently the firms expected small orders. Instead they received large ones, which they did not fill, either because the orders were too large or because the home market was so good that they did not consider the shipment worth the effort. In consequence, the Spanish importers are skeptical of all American houses except those which they know. They do not want to see representatives from American 'fly-night' concerns. Such men can obtain no business in Spain and American reputations will suffer from their activities.

"Myriad business opportunities call to American importers and it should be well worth their while to send capable representatives to Spain to study the situation. In the more important Spanish cities, hotel accommodations are quite as good as elsewhere in Europe. There is no apparent shortage of food; and while the cost of living is high, it is not more so than in most other parts of Europe. The labor situation is not less satisfactory than in other countries.

"Even in Barcelona and other business centers of Catalonia, ever the seat of industrial unrest, the people were less turbulent than usual. The feeling of security there was greater than in many other parts of the Continent. Transportation facilities between the principal cities are good and the Spaniard is keenly alive to the opportunities for further development. In short, Spain seems to be on a secure foundation, with a brilliant prospect for the future."

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BRITISH FAIL TO CURB PROFITEERS

Bill Rushed Through Parliament Called A Farce By Visiting Merchants

ITS FAULTS POINTED OUT

Made No Provision For Fixing An Adequate Standard Of Values

New York, May 26.—The British Profiteering act has proven a farce and is now seldom invoked against retail distributers, the score or more of British retail dry goods merchants, who are now touring this country, told members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on the evening of their arrival in New York a few days ago. The legislation has had no effect whatever in the way of bringing prices down, the visitors said; the tendency in the dry goods trade is in the upward direction, with steep rises.

The visitors said there was a general disposition in Great Britain, as here, to blame the retail distributers for the high prices of merchandise. The British and American merchants agreed that this attitude was natural because, after all, it is the retailer who comes in contact with the public and as he is the one factor in business generally recognised by the public, it is an easy matter for the public to place upon the retailer the responsibility when prices are high.

F. W. Cook, J. P., of F. W. Cook, Ltd., Dudley, Worcestershire, Chairman of the delegation, made this statement:

"The Profiteering act was brought in England in response to a great agitation that excessive profits were being made in the retail trade. It was brought in a great stress of public opinion, some of it manufactured. It was rushed through the House in one night, through all its stages. We only got news of what was being done at very short notice, and we had a meeting and went down to the House and tried to see the Minister in Charge, pointing out some of the blemishes in the bill. It went through in an all night sitting of the House and, despite serious opposition on the part of many trade members, the Government persisted in pushing it through.

"As soon as the act became operative the members of the trade had a meeting with the Minister in Charge, Mr. McCurdy, and put before him some of the faults of the bill. One of the main faults was that it did not definitely state upon what basis profits should be fixed, whether on sales or on cost price, and we pointed out to Mr. McCurdy that the customs of the trade in our country for centuries had been to calculate the profits on the selling price, and not on the cost price.

"The next point of consideration was the replacement values. We pointed out to him how exceedingly difficult it was to make replacements. One store could be selling the goods at one price because they had accumulated a stock, while the other store had sold out, and the replacement value was very much higher.

"Mr. McCurdy asked us to cooperate with him and help him with regard, if possible, to setting up some standard goods, a certain class of articles on which there should be a published price and he made an additional promise that he would try to get one trade removed from the operation of the law.

"Profiteering committees were set up in the various towns, principally from the laboring public, and the members were very crude and elementary in their knowledge of business. In fact, in many cases the people did not know how to calculate profits at all. They knew nothing at all about it, and did not know the difference between cost and selling price. They did not know anything at all about calculation of returns. It became an absolute farce, although many people were prosecuted.

"We later had an interview with the Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, and placed before him the fact that the operation of the act was most unfair, most unjust, and was un-English. There was no clear line of demarcation; there could be no line. We expressed our views that the Profiteering Committee should be strengthened by the inclusion of men who knew the business, and were not partial in their judgment; also that replacement values must be a main consideration, and also that throughout the country the calculations should be on the sales, and the rate of profit should be on sales, and not on cost; that the relation of expenses and services rendered should be taken into consideration.

"For instance, in a high-class business, with carpets on the stairs, expensive delivery and advertising, etc., these things should all be taken into consideration; also the character of the goods, and right throughout the various trades the same thing should operate—that the calculation of the rates of profit should be based upon the service of the whole store, not alone on one department.

"We are promised an amendment to the Profiteering act. We now have a new bill prepared. The old act has actually become a farce. It is laughed at and considered worthless. The bulk of the committees have resigned."

U-BOAT WAR MADE BY A TRIUMVIRATE

Hitherto Secret Documents Show Hindenburg, Ludendorff And Holtzendorff Guilty

BETHMANN WAS RELUCTANT

But He Finally Yielded To The Argument That It Meant A Speedy Victory

Berlin, May 25 (Associated Press).—Secret documents on the submarine war now published include an account of the conference held at Pless on Jan. 8 and 9, 1917, between Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff and Admiral Von Holtzendorff and other naval officers.

Admiral Von Holtzendorff advocated unrestricted U-boat war, about, which, however, he asserted the German Emperor and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg seemed to be lukewarm. He added that Bethmann Hollweg wanted diplomatic preparations, as a preliminary, in order to keep the United States out of the war, and that the opinion prevailed in the Foreign Office that if the United States came in South America was bound to follow.

In the course of the conversations Von Holtzendorff said: "What shall we do if the Chancellor refuses?"

Von Hindenburg—"That's what is bothering me, too."

Von Holtzendorff—"Then you must become Chancellor."

But Von Hindenburg repeatedly refused, saying he could not talk in the Reichstag. Finally the Field Marshal said:

"Well, then, we will stick together. It must be. We reckon with war with the United States and have made all preparations. Things cannot get worse. The war must be shortened by every possible means."

Then Von Holtzendorff said:

"His Majesty is not familiar with the situation and the sentiments among his own people."

General Ludendorff agreed with this, and Von Holtzendorff continued:

"The people and army are crying out for unrestricted U-boat war."

"That's right," said Ludendorff.

Admiral Von Holtzendorff went on: "Dr. Helfferich (former Vice Chancellor) said to me: 'Your road leads to catastrophe.' I replied: 'You let us drift into catastrophe.'"

Another document gives an account of the conversation between Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff and Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg at Pless on Jan. 9, 1917, at which Bethmann Hollweg said:

"U-boat war is the last card. It is a very grave decision. If the military authorities regard it as indispensible I am not in a position to deny it." Marshal Von Hindenburg replied:

"We are armed against all eventualities—against the United States, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland. Cruiser warfare is unprofitable enough. We need the most ruthless and energetic action, and therefore unrestricted U-boat war from Feb. 1. The war must end quickly. We could hold on, but our Allies could not."

General Ludendorff then further explained how unrestricted U-boat warfare would benefit the army, which, he added, "must be spared another Somme battle."

Von Bethmann Hollweg—America's aid, if she comes in, will consist of foodstuffs for England, financial assistance, flying machines and a volunteer army."

Von Hindenburg—"We will fix them all right. The opportunities for unrestricted U-boat war are as favorable now as they ever will be. We can and must carry it out."

The Chancellor agreed that if the results were likely to be as stated it would be necessary to adopt the course advocated, but he ventured: "And if Switzerland comes in, and the French came through there?"

To which Von Hindenburg replied: "That would not be favorable from a military point of view."

Empire Changes As Seen By General Smuts

(Continued from Page 16)

equal status under the Crown between the Governments of the dominions and the United Kingdom.

"We do not think he will encounter any opposition to this claim in principle from liberal minded Englishmen. The difficulty is rather to find practical means of giving it concrete expression. A definite suggestion will, we assume, be forthcoming both from South Africa and from other dominions when the Imperial Constitutional Conference takes place next year.

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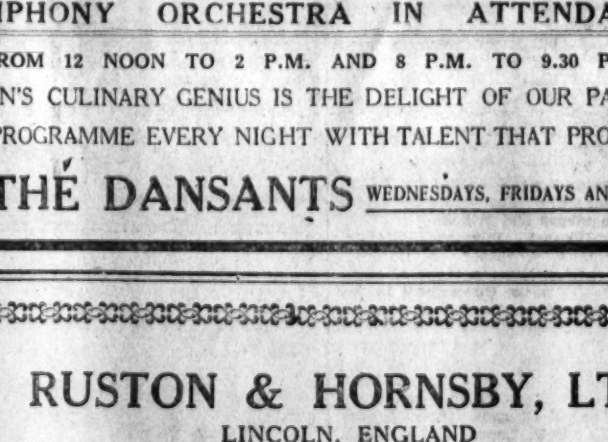

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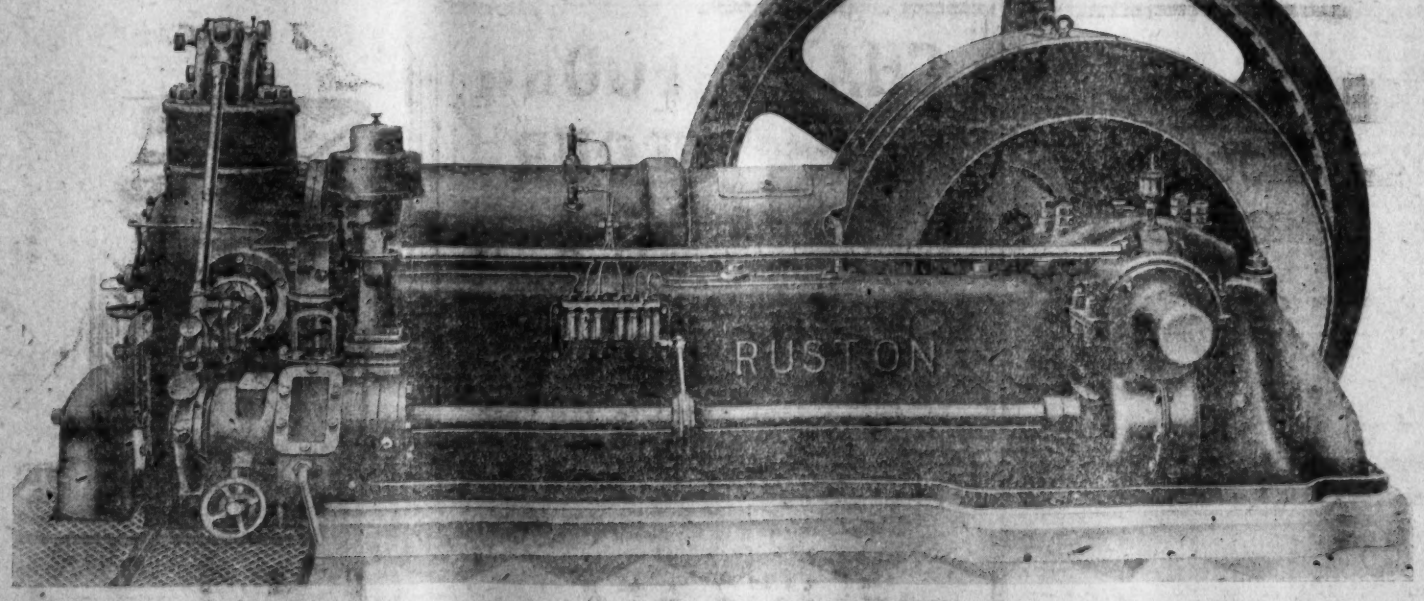

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DE LA HUERTA NEW HEAD OF MEXICO

Brief But Impressive Ceremonies Mark The Inaugural In Capital

NO SIGNS OF DISCORD NOW

Populace Cheer Appearance Of Former Rivals, Obregon And Gonzalez

Mexico City, June 1.—Adolfo de la Huerta was inducted into office as President of Mexico—the tenth since Porfirio Diaz—at 5:10 o'clock this afternoon. Pale and boyish in appearance, the new President entered the Chamber of Deputies shortly after 5 p.m., and five minutes later he was on his way to the National Palace, acclaimed by the thousand who thronged the streets.

The scene was one typical of Latin-American spontaneity, all classes joining in the demonstration. De la Huerta was escorted from his hotel by picked mounted troops, conspicuous among them the swarthy-faced Yaquis, natives of his State of Sonora. The President is known to be ill, and the paleness in his face indicated considerable suffering. He appeared to be in a serious mood, fully appreciating the great responsibility thrust upon him by recent events.

In the same box sat Generals Obregon and Pablo Gonzalez, a sign, in the opinion of many Mexicans, that the present Government will be a stable one and will be backed by the strongest elements in the nation. The former rivals, Obregon and Gonzalez, who were both in civilian attire, chatted as the best of friends and led the applause as the new President slowly made his way down the aisle in the chamber.

De la Huerta delivered no inaugural address. He was escorted into the chamber by a joint committee of Senators and Deputies, and looked straight ahead, bowing neither to the left nor the right. He was greeted by Gustavo Padres, President of the chamber, who presided at the joint session of Congress.

The new President read the oath himself in a clear, strong voice, with his right hand raised, following which he bowed to the Senators and Deputies and, as unostentatiously as he had come, he departed for the National Palace.

TWO DIPLOMATS PRESENT

Owing to the small size of the Chamber of Deputies only a limited number of civilians was able to witness the inauguration. In the diplomatic gallery all noted that the only nations represented were China and Guatemala. No diplomatic Representatives of any of the great nations were present either officially or as civilian spectators. The absence of these foreign diplomats was referred to by many as ocular evidence of one of the first great problems before the new Government, namely that of gaining recognition by those nations upon whose friendship the success of the new regime will, to a large extent, depend.

As the Presidential carriage, flanked on both sides by guards and trailed by scores of automobiles, carrying Cabinet Ministers, Senators, Deputies, military officers and prominent civilians, started for the National Palace a band broke into the National anthem and thousands uncovered. The crowd was huge, but not so vast as those which had witnessed the inaugurals of Madero and Carranza, nor was it so noisy, although the cheers were many and seemed to be sincere. "Vivas" for Mexico and De La Huerta could be heard everywhere. There were also "vivas" for Sonora, the State which provided the leadership for the latest revolution.

Prior to the new President taking the oath, the Senate and Deputies in joint session ratified his election. This part of the program, which lasted an hour, was purely formal and unspectacular. Senators and Deputies smoking and chatting and promenading about the aisles, while the clerks laboriously called the long roll.

OBREGON AND GONZALEZ

General Obregon appeared shortly after 4 o'clock. He first entered the press box of the American correspondents, and then went to his own box, where the crowds in the galleries got their first view of him, and the demonstration for him overshadowed that subsequently tendered De la Huerta. Everybody rose and cheered, while Obregon grown somewhat stout, stood and smilingly acknowledged the compliment. Half hour later Obregon's rival, Gonzales, came in and took the seat next to Obregon. His greeting by the crowd was friendly but not over enthusiastic.

Benjamin Hill, Obregon's Chief of Staff, followed Gonzalez, and received a hearty welcome as did all the other leaders prominent in recent happenings in Mexico.

It was reported that General Pelaez, the Tampico oil region commander, was present but your correspondent was unable to locate him.

One of the first acts of President De la Huerta will be to issue a proclamation for the election of his successor, the election to take place the first Sunday in September. He is also expected to take up at once the foreign relations problem, particularly those having to do with finance and recognition. His new Ministry probably will be named tomorrow.

Washington June 2 (Associated Press).—General P. Elias Calles, former Governor of Sonora, has been appointed Minister of War in the Cabinet of Provisional President De la Huerta of Mexico, according to advice today to the State Department.

PELAEZ IN MEXICO CITY

Mexico City, June 2 (Associated Press).—General Manuel Pelaez, revolutionary leader in the State of Tamaulipas, has arrived here and conferred late last night with General Obregon. He refused to be interviewed when reporters attempted to question him, answering them in monosyllables.

A numerous staff, including eight Generals and about fifty other officers, accompanied General Pelaez, and the entire party is said to be plentifully supplied with gold coin, principally American.

Reports quote General Pelaez as saying that he has 7,000 soldiers who are perfectly armed equipped and drilled.

General Silvestre Mariscal, former Governor of Guerrero who has been an opponent of the new Mexican Government in that State since the fall of the Carranza regime, has been wounded and captured by a revolutionary detachment commanded by Juan Millan of Arteaga, State of Michoacan, according to a message to General Obregon from General Hector F. Lopez at La Union Guerrero.

The encounter occurred at La Higuerita, in Guerrero, which State it is claimed, has now been cleared of rebels.

DAMROSCH WINS FAVOR IN ITALY

Declares That America Cannot Afford To Lose The Friendship Of That Country

GUEST AT ENTERTAINMENTS

New York Symphony Director Says Strikes Have Dogged Orchestra's Tour

Rome, May 22.—"This is by no means my first visit to this country of music and flowers," said Walter Damrosch, Director of the New York Symphony Orchestra, in an interview today. "I was in Italy during the lifetime of that great composer, Verdi, and visited him at his villa of Sant Agata, near Piacenza, where we had a perfect orgy of conversation on music.

"Once one has tasted the fascination of this beautiful land the desire is ever alive to see it again, so I came here once again with my family just before the outbreak of the war.

"But I have come to the conclusion that one must live at least a year in Italy to appreciate all her beauties. This, however, is my first professional visit. Nothing could have been more generous or friendly than the reception the Italians have accorded to me. At Genoa, when I first appeared on the platform, I was received with friendly handclapping, which increased to deafening applause as the concert progressed and reaching delirious heights when our orchestra played the Italian Royal March, followed immediately by The Star-Spangled Banner.

"This is the first time an American orchestra has come to Europe to demonstrate the progress the United States is making in the musical culture acquired from the fount of all the arts. Italy has always been interested in the music of this country, and so with pleasure that Italians are turning more and more to orchestral music, led by Zandonai, Molinari and others. Whatever political or economic friction may exist between America and Italy, at heart we are true friends, drawn together, united by our common love of music.

"Millions of Italians who emigrate to our country become good American citizens. We cannot possibly do without Italy; we need her. It is from her that all civilisation has emanated. From her we get our conception of beauty in music, architecture and painting. We cannot afford to lose her friendship.

"We have been dogged all through our tour of France by strikes. When we landed at Havre there was a railway strike and a taxi strike in Paris and in Bordeaux. I was forced to cancel my visit to Lyons because of a railway strike. While in Marseilles I saw from my balcony a regular riot. The tranquility and peace of Rome is refreshing."

Mr. Damrosch has won Italian hearts with his winning smile, friendly manners and his love for Italy. Every second of his time is occupied with dinners, luncheons and receptions given in his honor. A large number of notables were invited to meet him at the Capitol, where Vice Mayor Lanciani greeted him in the name of Rome. Ambassador Johnson gave a luncheon and a reception, the guests including Cardinal O'Connell, the personnel of the Embassy, and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Gay of Boston. The Academy of Saint Cecilia gave a large reception in his honor, all the notables of the musical world being present.

NO PASSPORTS FOR WAR OBJECTORS

U. S. Consuls In England Decline To Vise The Papers Of Quaker Workers

London, May 29.—Members of the Society of Friends who attended their annual meeting in London disclaimed all knowledge of any reason for the refusal of the American consular authorities to vise the passports of Rowntree Gillett and Roy Calvert, who wanted to enter the United States. The American refusal to vise their passports is being accepted quietly by Friends here, and it is improbable that they will do more than question the action of the United States.

"I do not know of anything that we have said or done which would warrant the American authorities refusing us permission to enter the United States," Mr Gillett told a reporter for The Sun and New York Herald. "Although I was a member of a non-conscription fellowship of the Brotherhood of Reconciliation during the war, I was only a member—not a speaker.

"Speaking at meetings of the Friends' adult school movement during the war, I pointed out that it was the duty of all Christians to do all in their power to prevent wars in the future. On several occasions I spoke in support of the Friends' relief measures to aid the women and children of the devastated regions, but with the war ended I do not think that this could be made the reason for preventing me making visits to Friends meetings in America.

"If this is the reason why the American Government instructed their consul here to refuse to vise our passports, then Roy Calvert is a victim of some of my work in the cause of peace. During the whole war period Roy devoted his whole energies to the work of the Friends' ambulance unit, and since the war to the relief of victims of the conflict. If I have sinned, then Roy is reaping the harvest.

"The only information I have obtained from the American consulate here is a short acknowledgment of the receipt of a letter from me and the statement that the reason for the refusal to vise our passports was based on instructions received by the consulate from Washington to that effect. There is certainly something behind the refusal. The only guess on my part is that the American Government has been informed incorrectly regarding my views and outlook on life and acted without investigating reports.

"There is an amusing side to the refusal. Our party consisted of three members, one of whom was combining business with the trip. He declared that business was the object of his going to the United States and received the vise on his passport without question."

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A-104

KINGS INFLUENCED POPE'S DESCISION

Alfonso And Albert Objected To The Papal Ban On Visits To The Quirinal

DWELT ON PEOPLES' WISHE

Spaniards And Belgians, They Said, Felt The Prohibition A Diplomatic Detriment

Rome, June 1.—It has become known here that the Pope's decision to abrogate the rule that Catholic sovereigns must not visit the Quirinal was influenced by the representations of Catholic princess, King Alfonso and King Albert in particular. The Spanish sovereign is said to have called the Holy Father's attention to the fact that, although he was desirous of fulfilling his duty as a Catholic sovereign, he could not forget that he was a constitutional ruler and, therefore, subject to the will of Parliament and the opinion of the majority of his subjects. The King remarked that what seemed practicable even twenty years ago was becoming impossible today. Then the attitude of the Vatican subjecting the Spanish sovereign to the desires of the Pope was backed by almost the entire Spanish nation, while now almost all parties considered it undignified that the King should have his freedom in international affairs abridged by any foreign influence, even if it were that of the head of the Catholic Church.

In these circumstances the King and the Government of Spain thought it would not be advisable on their part to continue a policy looked upon with disfavor by the majority of their people—not that the latter particularly wished their sovereign to visit the King of Italy in Rome, but that they disliked that any restriction be put upon his doing so if he thought it advisable.

The King of the Belgians also approached the Vatican through Cardinal Mercier to show that he alone among the representatives of the Allies could not refuse to visit the King of Italy, especially after having received special proof of sympathy from the Italian Government and people, notably when after the invasion of Belgium Italy spontaneously declared her intention to join the nations which acknowledged the neutrality of Belgium. Besides, he remarked, the Belgian Chamber was no longer composed chiefly of Clericals, but of Socialists, who, although they had no sympathy with the exchange of visits between sovereigns, would not tolerate the interference of the Vatican in what they considered internal affairs of the Belgian nation.

The visit of Gabriel Hanotaux to the Vatican at the time of the canonisation of Joan of Arc was the last straw, as the French representative informed the Pope that, despite the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between France and the Holy See, the President of the French Republic could not refrain from returning the visit which King Victor Emmanuel had paid to President Poincare soon after the conclusion of the armistice, when the King of Italy went to Paris as the guest of the French Government at the Quai d'Orsay, so that President Deschanel must go to Rome to be the guest of the King in the Quirinal Palace, which was formerly the Summer residence of the Popes.

The Papal encyclical is commented upon at length and with great satisfaction by the whole press. The Tempo says it marks for Italy and the Papacy "a historic date." The Giornale d'Italia, after praising the Vatican for its broadmindedness in realising the changed conditions brought about by many co-efficients, says: "The Papal renunication is surrounded by so much prestige in its form, by such generous solemnity in the act of concession and by such efficacious reminders of the vast purposes of the institution that the faithful, especially those abroad, must surround the Holy See, which for centuries half the civilised would has magnified and adored, with a new aureole of greatness and glory."

The Messaggero says: "The encyclical may be considered one of the most important diplomatic and political documents which has appeared during the Pontificate of Benedict XV. The renunciation not only demonstrates that the Holy See tends to conform its acts to realistic vision of the state of affairs, but that one by one those international obstacles are removed which up to yesterday seemed to prevent the free intercourse of the Holy See, especially with our country."

TALK OF ITALIAN CONCORDAT

Rome, June 1.—The Papal Encyclical is the object of comment on all hands. Some of the Senators, it is reported, intend to bring the subject before Parliament, even raising the question of the revision of the law of guarantees passed in May, 1871, establishing the status of the Pointiff in Rome. The aim of these Senators is to open the way to a complete reconciliation between the Holy See and the Italian State.

It is declared in the course of the Paris Peace Conference the delegates of several countries suggested privately that a satisfactory solution might be found in the conclusion of a concordat between Italy and the Holy See, but all agreed that the question must be left entirely to the two parties interested, as any outside interference would only prevent good results.

As is known, all idea of actually getting back the temporal power has been abandoned, even under the form of a strip of land running from the Vatican to the Mediterranean Sea. Under Pope Pius X a suggestion was made that the status of the Pontiff and the Papacy in Rome be settled by international agreement, but on the side of the Italian Government it was remarked that it would be impossible to accept this, as it would mean possible interference in the internal affairs of Italy by any foreign state signatory to this agreement under the pretext of its violation by Italy.

These arguments seemed so reasonable that this project also was abandoned. What the Vatican fundamentally objected to was that the status of the Pope should be regulated by a law passed by the Italian Parliament, which Parliament could revoke or modify it. Thus the idea of a concordat arose, and this, having the character of a regular treaty, could be communicated by the Holy See to the foreign Powers, in this way having practically an international sanction, without involving any foreign intervention in the relatons between Italy and the Holy See.

There is discussion of the possibility that Pope Benedict may be seen outside the Vatican. Pope Pius X on various occasions expressed the desire to leave the Vatican when occasion seemed to demand it, and at the time of the Messina and Clarabria earthquakes it was thought he intended to proceed to the scene of the disasters to comfort the victims.

Flips With Parachute From Speeding Plane

Sergt. Major Brotwell Performs Sensational Act While 2,000 Feet In Air

Atlantic City, May 22.—A flip from an aeroplane while the ship was going at 110 miles an hour, 2,000 feet above the crowds at the Atlantic City Airport to test a new aerial life preserver, was the thrilling stunt performed here this afternoon by Sergt. Major Brotwell, crack balloon jumper from McCook Field, Dayton. The leap won him the first leg in the Aerial League of America trophy.

The feat was the first in the aerial safety device competitions in connection with the third Pan-American Aeronautical Congress in session here.

The new parachute of the Irvin type is attached to the back of the jumper like a knapsack, release of the "umbrella" being secured by the pulling of the trigger rope across his chest. On his first leap Brotwell hopped from the wing close to the cockpit as the machine went into a loop. The chute opened in two seconds by the official records. He made a second trip with Lieut. Ray as pilot and this time walked out to the end of the left wing and permitted the Lieutenant to flip him into clear space. Three seconds later he was floating gently earthward, making a perfect landing.

TROTSKY DENIES LABOR FREEDOM

Must Order Masses Of Workmen About Exactly Like Soldiers, Says His Report

Washington, May 23.—The State Department has made public a report on the militarisation of labor in Soviet Russia, made by Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevist Minister of War, at the ninth congress of the Russian Communist Party. The report was published in the Izvestia, the official Soviet organ in Moscow, on March 21.

The report, in dealing with the necessity for the mobilisation of Russian labor on a military basis, confirms reports received here recently of the progress of disintegration within Soviet Russia and consequent decrease of Soviet authority through the failure of the system to work. Trotsky, in the report, refers to what he characterises as the "conditions of starvation and disorganisation existing today" in justification of extreme measures considered in well-informed circles here a vain effort to prevent ultimate collapse.

The opinion was expressed in a high quarter here today that Trotsky's report of the manner in which the Bolshevist authorities shuffle the working classes about as they see fit, with scant regard for their rights and liberties as individuals, should have a salutary effect upon the elements of American labor who are inclined to look with sympathy upon the Bolshevist Russian political order.

Trotsky's report says:

"At the present time the militarisation of labor is all the more needed in that we have now come to the mobilisation of peasants as the means of solving the problems requiring mass action. We are mobilising the peasants and forming them into labor detachments which very closely resemble military detachments.

"Some of our comrades say, however, that even though in the case of the working power of mobilised peasantry it is necessary to apply militarisation, a military apparatus need not be created when the question involved skilled labor and industry because there we have professional unions performing the function of organising labor. This opinion, however, is erroneous. At present it is true that professional unions distribute labor power to the social economic organisations, but what means and methods do they possess for insuring that the workmen who are sent to a given factory actually reports at that factory for work?

"We have in the most important branches of our industry more than a million workmen on the lists, but not more than eight hundred thousand of them are actually working, and where are the remainder? They have gone to the villages or to other divisions of industry or into speculation. Among soldiers this is called desertion, and, in one form or another, the measures used to compel soldiers to do their duty should be applied in the field of labor.

"Under a unified system of economy the masses of workmen should be moved about, ordered and sent from place to place in exactly the same manner as soldiers. This is the foundation of the militarisation of labor, and without this we are unable to speak seriously of any organisation of industry on a new basis in the conditions of starvation and disorganisation existing today.

"In the period of transition in the organisation of labor compulsion plays a very important part. The statement that free labor, namely, freely employed labor, produces more than labor under compulsion is correct only when applied to feudalistic and bourgeois orders of society."

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"In 1917 when so many men were called upon to do double work because the younger men had been called across the sea to the Great War I found myself so overworked that in a few months I broke down completely," says Mr. John A. Gordon, No. 651 East Sixth street, Parkersburg, U. S. A.

"I was almost as pale as a ghost and my nerves were in a terrible condition. I became excited easily and would twist and turn all night long. When I did get to sleep I would awaken suddenly from bad dreams. My appetite was poor and I suffered keenly from indigestion. So badly did I feel that I thought I would never get well again.

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Berlin Living Cost Goes Up 100 Points

Figures Show Big Increase In Two Months

Berlin, May 29.—The index figure of the cost of living in Berlin rose nearly a hundred points between March 1 and May 1 this year, and since January 1, 1914, has changed from 26 to 319.

A Frankfort statistician igures that most expensive city in Germany is Cologne, with an index figure of 338. Next comes Erfurt, at 327; Hanover, 326; Brunswick, 326, and then comes Berlin.

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Union of Canton	Hk. 190
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Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12¼
Liewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 80 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5.00 B.
Weeks	Tls. 11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5¾ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.05 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.55 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1½
Consolidated	Tls. 2.20 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5⅛
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6 ½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3¾ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.20 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7.60
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3¾ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 13 B.
Padang	Tls. 8
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3 x D B.
Permata	Tls. 1 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.50
Samaraga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1¼ B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.70 B.
Senawang	Tls. 4½ B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6¼ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.65 B.
Tebong	Tls. 15 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 5 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 34
Shanghai Mercury	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 60
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 120 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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Telephone No. Central 298

Share Market

In their report dated July 9, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows:

The share market showed a better tone at the opening of business this week and a ready inquiry for docks and New Engineerings raised the prices to Tls. 135 and Tls. 30 for cash respectively but the demand subsides a day or two later as suddenly as it sprung up. The steady demand for rubbers at present bargain rates continues while telegraphic advice from Singapore shows an advance of 4 cents (Straits) in the price per lb. of the raw material at the auctions there

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 10, 1920.

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 5/=Tls. 4.00
@ exch. 73.7=Mex. $5.43
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.
@ 98⅝=Tls. 1.01
@ exch. 7.37=Mex. $1.37
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.45
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 241½
Bar Silver 998 touch ...Tls. 111
Copper Cash ... per tael 189.500
Native Interest ..... Tls. 05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... b2¼d.
Bank Rate of Discount 7%
Ex., Paris on London ..Fr. 46.39
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.95¼

Exchange Closing Quotations

Lohdon	T.T.	5/-
London	Demand	5/0¼
India	T.T.	262
Paris	T.T.	1185
Paris	Demand	1188
New York	T.T.	98½
New York	Demand	98⅝
Hongkong	T.T.	72
Japan	T.T.	52½
Batavia	T.T.	265
Singapore	T.T.	46½

Bank's Closing Buying Rates

London	Demand	5/2
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	5/4
London	4 m/s. Docy.	5/4⅛
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	5/5¼
London	6 m/s. Docy.	5/5½
Paris	4 m/s.	1285
New Pork	o/d. Docy.	102
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	107¼

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 5/2= Sh. Tls. 38.71
G.$50 @ exch. 102= Sh. Tls. 49.02
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1235= Sh. Tls. 20.24

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.36 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 3,200 ..... =Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... =Mex. $4.28

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 17,000 .... =Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... =Mex. $0.80

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying:	100 old	Roubles	$1.40
„	100 New	„	$0.75
Selling:	100 Old	„	$1.50
„	100 New	„	$0.80

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY

Hk. Tls.	3.52	@ 5/1¼	£1
„	1	@ 280½	Rs. 3.12
„	1	@ 1223	Fr. 13.62
„	0.89	@ 100¾	G.$1
„	1	@ 51½	Yen. 2.16
„	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
„	1	@ —	Roubles —

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 10, 1920.

OFFICIAL
Batu Anams Tls. 0.70
Java Consolidated Tls. 13.00
Shanghai Hotel $50.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.80

UNOFFICIAL
Culty's Dairy Tls. 12.00
Telephones Tls. 69.00

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 10, 1920.

Nisshi Boseki Kaisha
Tls. 7.60 August
Tls. 8.50 September
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 27.60 August
Tls. 28.90 September
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 24.80 July
Tls. 24.00 August
Tls. 24.70 September
Local Yarn for Standard: 16's
Tls. 154.00 July
Tls. 156.00 August
Tls. 156.50 September
Tls. 157.50 October
Tls. 157.00 November
Tls. 157.00 December
Local Yarn for Standard: 20's
Tls. 174.00 August
Tls. 175.50 September
Shanghai Cotton
Tls. 28.50 July
Tls. 33.50 October

Rubber Prices

We give hereunder translation of a telegraphic report received from our Singapore agents in connection with the weekly auctions held at Singapore on Wednesday, July 7, 1920.

Average price realised:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $0.76½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 9⅝d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe $0.76 ½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 9⅝d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market steady: Offered 857 tons; sold 518 tons.

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their report dated July 9:

PIECE GOODS

We are again able to report a steady all-round improvement in the market for both cloth and yarn, with a particularly keen demand for the latter at advancing prices. Cloth, as usual, is slower than yarn in responding to improved conditions but in this section also it would seem that the bottom of the market has been reached and that prices are now definitely on the upward grade. The dealers now view the future with more optimism than has been the case during the past few weeks and are not so ready as they were to sacrifice their cargo at any price offered; in fact it is reported that there is a concerted movement on foot amongst them to force prices up to a point at which they would be recompensed, at least partly, for the heavy losses in exchange on some of their forward commitments with which they are faced.

The British Chamber of Commerce has now issued the usual forms for returns of stocks of piece goods on June 30, and it is hoped that special efforts will be made on this occasion to return and complete figures. Steps are being taken by a subcommittee of the Chamber to ascertain the exact position of the market regarding its commitments generally, but any efforts in this direction will prove useless unless the lists of stocks at the end of the half year are correctly returned.

Grey Shirtings 8¼-lbs.—The tone of our market shows a continued improvement, but we have little change to record in prices during the week under review. Sales are reported as follows: Nine Round Dragons at Tls. 5.00, Vase at Tls. 5.50, Black Joss at Tls. 5.30, and Round Blue Dragons at Tls. 5.25. Auction marke steady.

7-lbs.—We hear of one sale in Horseman and Gun at Tls. 3.55.

9-11-lbs.—Business has been brought to our notice in 10-lbs. as follows: Eagle and Arrow at Tls. 7.90, Monkey in Heaven at Tls. 6.70, and Double Peach at Tls. 6.50. No material change in auction values.

12-lbs. 36-in.—We hear of the following sales: Horseman and Gun at Tls. 8.65, Vase at Tls. 8.65 and Round Blue Phoenix at Tls. 8.05. Auction market steady.

White Shirtings.—Price at the local auctions have been somewhat irregular, but the tone of the market is steady. Business reported as follows:

Large Red Dog at Tls. 12.00, Rich Man at Tls. 9.25 and Two Boys at Tls. 7.25.

Grey Jeans.—The following sales are reported:

30 yds. Globe at Tls. 7.10, and Beaver at Tls. 6.00.

40 yds. Globe at Tls. 9.10 and Beaver at Tls. 8.00.

Prices at auction unchanged.

American Cotton Flannels.—We hear of the following sales:

36 in.—Tremont at Tls. 12.00

32 in.—Tremont at Tls. 11.00, and Indian Head at Tls. 8.50. A few sales in other chops are also reported, but prices are not disclosed. Market steady.

English Cotton Flannels.—One sale has been brought to our notice in Three Stags Heads at Tls. 10.50.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—The tone of our local market is much firmer, both Fast Blacks and Venetians at the auctions being in good demand at higher price than those ruling last week.

Local Cotton.—The tone is easier all round with a small turnover reported at the following prices: Tungchow Tls. 25.00 to Tls. 33.50, Steam Ginned Tls. 28.50 to Tls. 28.00, Shanghai at Tls. 28.00, Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 33.00 to Tls. 32.00 and Hankow at Tls. 26.00 to Tls. 25.50.

Local Yarn.—A fairly strong demand has been experienced and prices show a sharp recovery from the lowest level. Sales are reported as follows:

No. 10's.—700 Bales Censor at Tls. 137.00, 500 Bales Chelin at Tls. 138.00.

No. 12's.—200 Bales Teenkwan at Tls. 147.00.

No. 14's.—150 Bales Four "Hee" at Tls. 159.00.

No. 16's.—1,500 Bales Censor at Tls. 164.00, 1,000 Bales Wedding at Tls. 160.00.

No. 20's.—4,500 Bales Five Men at Tls. 168.00, 3,500 Bales Man and Goats at Tls. 167.00, 200 Bales Three Joss at Tls. 170.00, and 1,000 Bales Wedding at Tls. 170.00.

Indian Yarn.—We hear of the following sales:

No. 10's.—100 Bales Connaught at Tls. 150.00.

No. 12's.—100 Bales Currimbhoy (Ring) at Tls. 162.00.

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, July 9.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, July 9:

Rice cleaned: Saigon	170
Green peas: Japan	115
Potato starch	135

Le Havre, July 8:

Cotton, First quality	645
„ Second quality	625
„ Third quality	610

Lyons, July 9:

Raw Silks:	
Cevennes	210
Italy	250
Syria	210
Japan	220
China	280
Canton	160

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THE MANAGEMENT.

FRANCE NEXT MAY ACQUIT LANREZAC

Fournier's Acquittal Indicates Hope For The General Who Ordered Namur Retreat

Paris, May 29.—The acquittal of Gen. Fournier in connection with the yielding of Maubeuge fortress to the Germans in their first Marne drive makes it possible that the French nation may now remove the implication of inefficiency which terminated the military career of Gen. Lanrezac. It was recalled here that he never agreed to the pre-war policy of the French military experts when they ridiculed the possibility of a German attack on France through Belgium. The result of French errors are well known.

Sleepless nights passed over maps convinced Gen. Lanrezac that the Fifth army could not hope to hold out against the German forces, and on the night of August 20, 1914, he ordered the retreat from Charlerol and the Namur sector, an order which is now considered by high military officials here as the only thing that saved the entire French army from destruction.

Nine days later near Guise Gen. Lanrezac's men, harassed on all sides by the Germans and weary from ceaseless marching, offered battle and held up the enemy's advance while the Fifth Army was enabled to seek a safer refuge behind the River Oise.

Four days later Gen. Lanrezac was relieved of his command by Marshal Joffre. His reply was a model of soldier's discipline: "I bow before your decision. I know that after a great defeat you must have some one to shoulder the blame."

Gen. Lanrezac returned to his country home. He refused personally to make an appeal for recognition of the successes he had achieved, explaining: "I have never been accustomed since the first day I donned my country's uniform to cover my responsibilities by invoking either the orders of my superiors or the acts of my subordinates."

There is a strong movement here to demand national approval of Gen. Lanrezac's retreat in 1914, which, his friends hold, paved the way for France's glorious Marne victories.

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To be drawn among 30,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on July 21, 1920.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $6.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

20541

SAYS BOLSHEVIKI LURED THE POLES

German Foreign Office Functionary Expresses Fears Of The Latter's Defeat

PERIL OF SPARTACISM

Red Revolts Would Extend To America If The Polish Barrier Were Broken

Berlin, May 27.—"The situation in the Russo-Polish theater of war is causing great apprehension here," said Dr. Hanlel von Haimhausen, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to The Times correspondent who had inquired as to Germany's intentions should there be more Bolshevist victories.

"More than fourteen months ago," he continued "a former German officer now in the Russian service, who was traveling through Berlin, explained that the Russians would offer very little resistance at first, intending to draw the Poles on to Kieff even further south-east and then cut them off from their base, destroying or capturing large parts of the Polish army. This plan, as the Polish retreat from Kieff proves, succeeded. A few days ago we received news from a similar source that a Bolshevist attack on Vilna was about to take place with the idea of seizing the railway to Warsaw which they will make an effort to reach while the greatest part of the Polish army is scattered over the Ukraine and other neighboring countries.

"According to our information the Bolshevist forces attacking Vilna are very strong and have been massing near that place for months. It is therefore by no means impossible that the Bolshevist designs on Warsaw should succeed. Our apprehension is shared by officers of the English military mission here who, too, have had alarming news from the seat of war."

"Is it true that former German officers are commanding the Russian army?" asked The Times correspondent.

GERMAN OFFICERS SERVING

"There certainly are some German officers whom we were compelled to dismiss in the Russian service, but the present operations are conducted by Brusiloff's master hand."

"If the Bolsheviki really reach Warsaw they will certainly not stop there. Is Germany prepared to defend her frontiers?"

"I am not competent to decide a military question, but I believe that if the Entente allows us a sufficient number of soldiers and arms we can manage to defend our frontier," was the answer. "However, it is not merely a military questions, but rather a question of contagious or infectious disease. If nothing is done to stop the Bolshevist progress it will reach Warsaw and even a successful defense of the German frontier would not avail much because, while our army might do wonders of bravery at the frontier, Bolshevist conflagrations would surely occur in Thuringia, Mecklenburg and the Ruhr district, three hotbeds of anarchy, soon setting all Germany ablaze; and you may take it for granted that neither the Rhine nor the Atlantic will then stop the further spread of the Bolshevist disease."

"Do you expect any violent disturbances at the coming election?"

"Prophesying is not my business. I can only say the Government has taken every precaution to secure a free and honest ballot. In times like the present, however, nothing is impossible," was the evasive answer.

Questioned concerning the general economic conditions in Germany, the Under Secretary shook his head mournfully.

NO ROOM FOR OPTIMISM

"There is no room whatever for optimism so long as there are no raw materials for our laborers, and I see none coming through, although there is an abundance in America and elsewhere.

"You point to the rise in value of the mark, but you surely will find no intelligent German who will point out any sufficient reason for the jumps and bounds of our mark within the last few days, except speculation. We have not worked sufficiently nor have we sold goods to foreign countries in quantities large enough to justify the rapid rise. If there are no economic reasons there are also no political reasons."

When the Under-Secretary discussed the Bolshevist possibilities it was not yet known that German Bolsheviki were actually in touch with the Moscow Government. Last night a telegram was received here saying that the fishing steamer Senator Schroeder, which had mysteriously disappeared at the beginning of May, had reappeared at Tromsoe, Norway, her crew telling an extraordinary story, according to which a number of stowaways seized the vessel, hoisted the Bolshevist flag and compelled the crew to take the steamer to the Murman coast, where the stowaways were greeted by Russian Bolsheviki as delegates from various anarchist organisations in Germany and proceeded to Moscow to confer with Lenin and Trotsky.

BEAR SHOT DEAD IN CITY PARK HUNT

Black Prince Escapes From Zoo And Ranges The Woods All Night

POLICE JOIN IN THE CHASE

Motorists Warned Off Parkways—Animal Finally Surrounded And Killed.

New York, May 27.—Black Prince was amiable enough as a cub. But two years ago his owners, who had believed it was practicable to make a house pet of a full-grown Canadian black bear, realised their mistake and turned him over to the Bronx Zoo.

Despite the petting and coddling of his childhood, Black Prince proved to have such an unlovely disposition that he was kept in a cage with bars at the front and sides and a back wall of solid rock. When endless pacing up and down failed to soothe his restlessness, he could clamber up the rocks and enjoy a very brief illusion of liberty till he was stopped by an iron picket fence twenty feet high at the top.

Saturday night the fence didn't stop him. It happened so suddenly that Lester Lestwicz, the negro watchman who saw him go, thinks he just floated over or through the barrier and went lumbering and scrambling away over the hill-side.

Chief Forester Henry Merkle quickly called together an emergency crew headed by Peter Romanoff, in charge of the bear den, Head Keeper Walter Twomey and nearly a score of others. They knew the bear was vicious and they knew that at the slightest opportunity he would turn into a man-killer. Nor would any man stand the slimmest chance, if ever that 500-pound body were launched at him through the darkness.

Hence they notified Captain Levers of the Bronx Park Police Station, who at once sent patrolmen to guard every entrance to the park, particularly the Third Avenue elevated terminus at 198th Street, while he stationed other patrolmen to warn late motorists off the parkways and to caution them particularly against stopping in the park while the bear was at large.

Then Merkle and his men, carrying rifles and the searchlights they had found so valuable when they went after escaped beavers along the Bronx River three years ago, took up the trail. They soon learned that Black Prince, too, had made for the river and that, never ranging far from the water, he had wandered about through the gardens and the shrubbery and for a time had lost himself in the "wilderness," where there was little hope of finding him.

With orders to shoot on sight and shoot to kill, the huntsmen kept up their search till daybreak, when, two policemen discerned the big, soft-footed animal prowling along the Gun Hill Road not far from 204th Street. They fired and wounded the bear, who retired snarling into the shrubbery.

Merkle and his men came on the run and plunged in after him, following the red trail the wounded creature left. Black Prince was not traveling far or fast, and soon he stood at bay, a semi-circle of his pursuers training their rifles upon him. For a moment he seemed to consider the possibility of a fight against big odds, then he made for a tall tree. Before he could set claw into it the men opened fire, and in an instant the big bear only was fit to occupy a niche in the Natural History Museum.

Deed Signed By Dying Peer Starts Fight Over Lord Michelham's Estate

London, June 2.—Justice Eve, of the Chancery Division of the High Court, today decided that deed signed by the late Baron Michelham just before his death in January, 1919, providing for an income of £20,000 annually to his daughter-in-law, the present Lady Michelham, is invalid.

Evidence given by the doctor and nurses attending the late Lord Michelham was to the effect that he was unconscious at the time the deed was signed.

The decision promises to be the beginning of what is likely to develop into a celebrated case over the estate of the famous international financier.

Just before Lord Michelham died his son became engaged to a Miss Capel, who, according to testimony given in court today by one of the doctors in attendance on the late Peer, said she would not marry the present Baron unless a marriage settlement was made on her.

The doctor testified also that at the request of Lady Michelham he went to the late Baron's bedside and asked the Baron if he desired to sign "settlement papers." The Baron replied in the affirmative and then, according to the doctor, Lady Michelham took her husband's hand in hers and guided it as the signature to the "settlement" was made. The doctor said he was not prepared to swear that the late Baron understood all the contents of the settlement deed.

Herbert Stern, first Baron Michelham of Hellingly, was raised to the Peerage in 1905. He was born in September, 1851.

Lord Michelham was well known as a philanthropist. For many years he was in the banking business in London. In 1915, during the Zeppelin raids on London, he offered $5,000 each to British airmen for the first ten dirigibles destroyed.

The present Baron Michelham is 20 years old.

Shipping Items

The P. and O. s.s, Lahore which sailed from London on May 19, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The P. and O. s.s. Devanha is expected to leave Kobe for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The s.s. West Ivan of Messrs. American Trading Company is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Seattle tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Newchwang today.

The E. and A. s.s. St. Albans is expected to leave Hongkong for Australia on July 17.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle left Vancouver on July 3 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on July 31.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia left Vancouver on July 1 and is expected to arrive at Yokohama tomorrow and in Shanghai on Friday, July 16.

The B.I. s.s. Torilla, from Calcutta, left Hongkong at 10:30 o'clock Thursday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai this morning.

The I-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Swatow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday and will sail for Seattle and ports at 7 a.m. tomorrow. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs jetty at five o'clock this afternoon.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan, with 583 sacks of mail and 10 sacks of parcel post from Vancouver left Nagasaki yesterday and is due at Woosung at eight o'clock tonight. The incoming passengers tender is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Empress sails for Hongkong direct tomorrow afternoon and the outgoing passenger tender will leave at two o'clock.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Yachigo Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen tomorrow morning and will sail for Tsingtau and Dairen at 8 a.m. Tuesday. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at nine o'clock tomorrow night.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and is expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. China, with 53 passengers, 351 sacks of mail matter, 930 tons of general cargo and 2,277 packages of treasure for this port, is due to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco and Nagasaki this morning and will dock at the China Marchants' Central Wharf about 8 o'clock. The China sails for Hongkong Monday evening or Tuesday morning.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone, with the French mails of June 12, left Singapore on Thursday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday, July 20.

The P. and O. s.s. Lahore, from London, left Hongkong at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated July 9:

Our last report was dated 3rd inst.

Meanwhile, all descriptions have been neglected and we have no business to record.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, July 9.—Exchange quotations:

London	46.48
New York	11.1?
Belgium	(?)
Prague	27.00
Italy	71.50
Switzerland	212.50
French War Loans:	
3 percent	58(?)
4 percent 1917	71.20
5 percent	88.50
5 percent 1920	101.85

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning Shin" Captain Augestad, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Sunday, July 11, at about 6 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 16A, Peking Road. Telephones:—Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.

30756

NOTICE

Mr. Horace Beeson and Mr. A. Jones will be in charge of this office during Mr. Boulon's absence.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE FAR EASTERN DIVISION, INC.

F. G. BOULON,
Manager for China.

30667

READY SHORTLY
New Edition of
Dingle's New Map of China
(In English and Chinese)

This New Edition is nearly ready—4 sheets, 31 by 43 ins.; may be used as four maps, or mounted to make full map; fully revised and brought up to date in every respect.

Particulars on request. Tel. C. 3071
Far Eastern Geographical Establishment
No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

29129

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.

Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin and internal diseases.

15 NANKING ROAD
(Corn. Szechuen Road)

Office hours 11-1 and 4-6

Residence 77 Avenue Dubail

Tel. Cental 736

27310

KINGMAN & BROS.

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

TEL. CENTRAL 515
40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 28)

BORN 1915
WIDLER'S MUSK
STILL EXISTING

Municipal Notification.

No. 2737.

Traffic Regulations

To facilitate the control of traffic in the Nanking Road, the following additional regulations will come into force from this date:—

(1) No vehicles will be permitted to rank for extended periods in the section of the Nanking Road between Shantung Road and the Bund.

(2) Temporary standing accommodation will be provided in the above section of the Nanking Road for vehicles of persons visiting business premises.

These temporary standing places will be marked by means of white lines on the kerbstone, and no vehicle will be permitted to stand except where the kerbstone is so marked.

(3) No vehicles will be permitted to stand on the south side of the above named section of the Nanking Road between the hours of 11.45 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. daily, except on Sundays.

By Order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, July 6, 1920.

30689

Municipal Notification.

No. 2735.

The Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Clerk-of-Works in the Public Works Department. Pay Tls. 247.25 per mensem. Applications should state age, nationality, qualifications and experience, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, July 1, 1920.

30689

The Yang-Tsze Insurance Association, Limited

Issue of New Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Association will be closed from the 14th to the 21st July, 1920, both days inclusive. After the latter date, new Share Certificates for Shares of $10 each can be obtained at this Office in exchange for the old Certificates of $100 each.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. S. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 7th July, 1920.

30705

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

30404

Municipal Notification

No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1930
Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 mominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 15, 1930.

30604

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2715.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1920.

Amount £750,000

Price of Issue £100 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for Bearer Debentures (with coupons attached) in the 6 percent. Sterling Loan of 1920, which is issued on the following terms:—

(1) Debentures to Bearer, with Sterling interest coupons attached, will be issued at £100 percent in denominations of £1,000, £500, £100 and £50.

(2) The Debentures of this issue will bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year by sterling demand draft on London at par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative coupon. The first payment of interest will be made on December 31, 1920.

(3) Applications, accompanied by payment in full, will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, on and after May 1, up to and including June 30, 1920, the Council reserving to itself the right of closing the subscription lists on any day previous to June 30, 1920, by Notification in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai.

(4) Payment on application will be accepted in Silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's current selling T.T. rate on London and will bear interest from date of payment, or in Sterling by T.T. or Demand Draft on London. Interest on payments made in Sterling will only accrue from the date on which the relative remittances are received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

The cost of all telegrams incurred through payment by Sterling T.T. shall be paid by the applicant.

Payment will be acknowledged by Banker's Receipt pending issue of the Debentures.

In the event of any applicant not being allotted the full amount applied for, the amount over applied for will be repaid in full, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the date payment was received in Shanghai or London to the due date of repayment in Shanghai, as notified to the applicant by special notice from the Council.

(5) The Loan will be redeemed at par on June 30, 1950, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on June 30, 1930, and/or on any subsequent date or dates on which the half-yearly interest is payable, subject to the Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai. In the event of any partial redemption of the loan the numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing. The numbers of such drawn Debentures will be notified in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai not less than three months prior to the date of repayment.

Application forms can be obtained on and after May 1, from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, or from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24a Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 29, 1930.

30605

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

CAFÉ PAULISTA

P448, Nanking Road,
'Phone C. 2930
TIFFIN 75 cts.
DINNER $1.00
also Meals a la Carte.

Cakes of all kinds made to order.

GENUINE BRAZIL COFFEE
Tins 70 cts. lb.,
Tabloids 60 cts. doz.

NOTICE

S.S. "MULPUA"

The examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo per S.S. "MULPUA" will be held Monday, July 12th, 9:30 a.m. at the China Merchants Eastern Wharf. Messrs. Eisler and Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
By The Admiral Line,
Agents.

30733

AN ULTIMATUM

"I want a Tibetan Fox Skin and that's all there is to it. Why Lilly has a Tibetan Fox Skin and you should see the difference between it and the other fox skins. If you don't go to the Chinese Post Office and buy a money order for $25 and mail it at once to Mr. Elly Widler, Ta Tsing-Lu, Szechwan Province, I shall never speak to you again. Now here's a kiss and be a good boy and don't forget to write to Widler for that fox skin."

There is no other skin like a Tibetan Fox Skin.

MARCO POLO.
Born 1915—Still Existing.

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 5A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Urstro scope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

NOTICE

During July and August, the Childrens' Refuge will be open for business orders on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday mornings, from 9.30 to 12.30 only.

30773

VANCOUVER LODGE
Residential Country Hotel
134 SINZA ROAD
Telephone West 1797

Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.

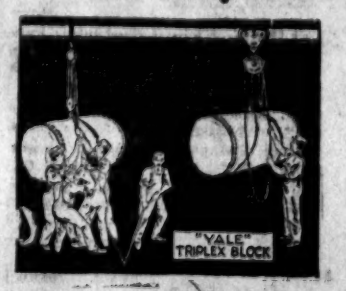
TERMS MODERATE.

27744

Dr. James Yuking,
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
73 Nanking Road.
Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain.
Office hours: 9-12 and 1-5 daily.

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST
Four Years' Practice in New York.
Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.
No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

YALE & TOWNE HOISTS



Compare the old method on this side with the new on this

For prices and particulars, apply to
FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.
18B, Kiangse Road,
Sole Agents in North China

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The International Correspondence Schools
AND
Technical Supply Company of China
are now located at 83 Szechuen Road
(opposite Hall & Holtz).

30509

Dr. WILLIAM S. GREGG
Eye Specialist
Put your sight in my care. My fitting is as careful as years of experience and study can make it.
My prices are within the reach of all
15 Nanking Road
Corner Szechuen Road
Consulting Hours: 9 to 5
and by appointment

SWEETMEAT CASTLE
16 Nanking Road Entrance: Szechuen Road
REPETTI
TABS and CARAMELS
We have them at 10 cents a packet.
CHOCOLATE CARAMELS $1.00 a lb.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Klang	Seremban
Bombay	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Cawnpore	(F. M. S.)	Sourabaya
Canton	Madras	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Tavoy
Colombo	Medan	(Lower Burma)
Delhi	Peking	Taiping
Haiphong	Penang	New York
Hankow	Puket	Yokohama
Hongkong		
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .....Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabea."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors
Hon, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Hankow	Manila	Tsingtao
Harbin	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama
	Peking	

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	20,900,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup-Tls. 8,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ...	$1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,393.63

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama,

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Bung Han-chang,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ..Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves .....Fr. 12,027,936

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangemements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £850,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S.Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 435,461.00

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
Meng Chia, T. D. Woo, Acting Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: $10,000,000
Undivided Profits: $500,000

Owned By
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China		Japan
Canton		Kobe
Hankow		Yokohama
Harbin		
Hongkong		Java
Peking		Batavia
Shanghai		Sourabaya
Tientsin		
Tsingtau		Panama
Dominican Republic		Colon
Barahona		Panama
Puerto Plata		
San Pedro de Macoris		Philippine Islands
Sanchez		Cebu
Santiago		Manila
Santo Domingo		
India		Straits Settlements
Bombay		Singapore
Calcutta		
Rangoon		

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Italy
Buenos Aires	Genoa
Once (Buenos Aires)	Peru
Rosario	Lima
Belgium	Porto Rico
Antwerp	Ponce
Brussels	San Juan
Brazil	South Africa
Bahia	Cape Town
Pernambuco	Spain
Porto Alegre	Barcelona
Rio de Janeiro	Madrid
Santos	Trinidad
Sao Paulo	Port of Spain
Chile	Uruguay
Santiago	Montevideo
Valparaiso	Calle Rondean (Montevideo)
Colombia	Venezuela
Barranquilla	Caracas
Bogota	Ciudad Bolivar
Medellin	Maracaibo
Cuba	
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, New York, Amsterdam, Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling, Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephone: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephone: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Penang
Cheribon	Pontianak
Djember	Rangoon
Djokjakarta	Semarang
Hongkong	Singapore
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Pekalongan	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. J. Staargaard,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital..... 750,000
Reserve Fund..... 750,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	(Calcutta)	New York
Colombo	Kandy	Penang
Delhi	Karachi	Port Louis
Galle	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Hongkong	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Singapore

Shanghai Branch.
26 The Bund.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised	Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed	„ 150,000,000
Capital paid up ..	„ 75,000,000
Reserve	„ 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton Foochow Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION.
Manager.

ASIA
BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

AN AMERICAN BANK

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Cables: BANKASIA Tel. C. 1826

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING and TIENTSIN

Complete Banking Facilities
Direct Personal Service

Interest on Deposit subject to check, also on time deposits. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Bought, Sold, Negotiated or Collected
Financing of Shipments: Mail or Cable Payments and Transfers

RESEARCH BUREAU

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 84,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinatti

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manger
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK

Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 9 NINGPO ROAD
Hongkew Branch: 15 N. SZECHUEN ROAD

Your saving account with this Bank is worth 100 cents on the dollar all the time plus 4 per cent interest compounded semi-annually.

Our pamphlet "HOW TO SAVE" supplied upon request.

Telephones:

Head Office	*Hongkew Branch*
C. 4522 C. 4523	N. 1115
Banking Department	Foreign Department
Savings Department	Trust Department

Branches and agencies in all principal cities.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	$2,000,000
Paid up Capital	2,000,000
Reserve Fund	200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

R. CHENG,
Acting—Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on July 6, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-30
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	16-18
Salmon	„	20-24
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	20-24
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	60-80
Hare	„	none
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	24-28
Geese	„	70-90
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	16-18
Plover	each	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Teal	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Plover	each	none
Fruits		
Apricots	per lb.	8-12
Apples	„	25-30
Bananas	„	6-7
Cherrier	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	none
Granges	per dozen	$1.20-$1.40
Peaches	per lb.	8-10
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	10-12
Pumeloes	each	18-20
Pineapples	„	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	4-6
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	2-3
Parsnipe	per bunch	5-6
Peas	per lb.	15-18
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.40-$1.60
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	1-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	„	$5.00
Flour, Australian	„	$4.75
Flour, Shanghai,	„	$3.00
Rice	200 lb.	$14.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	12
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 17.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector,

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia July 17
For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Dilwara July 12
Per P. and O. s.s. Devanha July 16
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru July 13

MAILS DUE
From U.S. and Canada
Per C.M. s.s. China ..July 11
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Japan July 12
From Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Lahore July 11
From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru July 11

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru will leave Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender Gutslaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Dilwara will leave the Customs Jety at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Dancing To-Night!!
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
OPEN AIR PAVILION
"Coolest Spot in Shanghai"

Special Programme LAST NIGHT
Tonight! Tonight!
and MATINEE TODAY
AT THE **Olympic Theatre**
PRESENTING
GERALDINE FARRAR

IN
"THE WOMAN GOD FORGOT"
SPECIAL MUSIC. ADMISSION PRICES $1.50 & $1.00

AMUSEMENTS

TOWA CINEMA
No. 4 Woochang Road
Coming: Tonight
Japanese Drama **"Chushingua"** in Ten Parts

At the **ISIS** Theatre De Luxe
THE COOLEST AND THE BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN SHANGHAI.
Monday, July 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th
PATHE PRESENTS
The World-Famous Serial Queen
PEARL WHITE
IN
The BLACK SECRET

"THE SERIAL OF A THOUSAND SENSATIONS"
Episode XIII: "WINGS OF MYSTERY"
Episode XIV: "THE HIDDEN WAY"
A thousand sensations in these two episodes alone! Yes, you will say so when you see these two episodes.

AND REMEMBER
that you may have followed the serial by weeks but you cannot say you have seen the "Black Secret" unless you come to see these two episodes.
Sensations! Thrills! Mystery!
PEARL WHITE'S LATEST AND BEST PATHE SERIAL
Also other good comedies.
Special Music. Usual Price.

To-day Matinee
"THE BLACK SECRET"
11 & 12 Episodes

To-night
"SINS OF MEN"
5-part drama.

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
9.15 Commencing Monday, July 12th. 9.15
The Leyland Hodgson Revue Company
25 CLEVER ARTISTES 25
in the
LATEST LONDON REVUES
"GOT 'EM," "PRETTY PEGGY,"
"HONI SOIT," "THE LATEST CRAZE,"
"THE HOUSE THAT JERRY BUILT"
VAUDEVILLE, ETC., ETC.

MON. & TUES. July 12th & 13th at 9.15 p.m. — The American Musical Playlet "ROSEBUDS" Preceded by a one-act comedy "AN ORDER TO VIEW"

WED. & THUR. July 14th & 15th — The Great London Revue "THE SPA GIRL"

THE BALANCE OF THE COMPANY'S REPERTOIRE WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER

NOTE:—The company will commence on Monday, July 12th and not on the 9th as previously advertised. Patrons who have already booked seats for the 9th and 10th will please call at Moutrie's and make the necessary changes.

"LISTEN GIRLS!!"
"I'm going to tell you something about my relations, but I don't want you to tell the man I'm in love with, because it's strictly confidential!"
ST. GEORGE'S OPEN AIR CINEMA
217 Bubbling Well Road
Samuel Goldwyn presents
MADGE KENNEDY
IN
"STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL"
A play that covers the whole range of society and it's all about MADGE KENNEDY'S "sisters and cousins and aunts." It's a fetching comedy photodrama with a stray heart throb that will round a happy hour.

AT THE **APOLLO** MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY
JULY 12th, 13th and 14th.
PRESENTING DISTINCTIVE SUPER—SERIAL
More thrills again this week! **"THE MIDNIGHT MAN"** More excitement and stunts than ever!!!
18 Episodes
FEATURING
JAMES J. CORBETT
EX-CHAMPION OF THE WORLD
EPISODES 10th "THE BLAZING TORCH"
" 11th "THE DEATH RIDE"
" 12th "THE TUNNEL of TERROR"
It breathes distinction in every sense of the word. The excellent acting absolutely devoid of improbabilities and the starring events in these episodes are real thrillers.

ARE YOU RELATED TO
A PORTER - A SHOP LIFTER - A PEDDLER—A KITCHEN MAID A GUNMAN???
MADGE KENNEDY
TELLS YOU WHY TOKEEP IT
"STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL"
It's a bright, rollicking comedy of a saucy soubrette and seventeen saucy servants, by JEROME K. JEROME, the noted English novelist.
A LITTLE FIB—AND A HEAP OF TROUBLE!
PROVING THAT A WOMAN CAN'T KEEP A SECRET.
NOW HOW IS YOUR PEDIGREE??
Is your grandmother related to a street cleaner? Is your uncle a JANITOR; did your cousin marry a washerwoman?
IT'S NOTHING TO BE ASHAMED OF, BUT YOU'D BETTER KEEP IT "Strictly Confidential." IT MAY GET YOU INTO TROUBLE JUST AS IT DID THE CHARMING LITTLE STAR, MADGE KENNEDY.
and at last
DO YOU WANT TO HEAR SOME SCANDAL?
WELL, DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE SUNNIEST, FUNNIEST COMEDY
On Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 15th, 16th, 17th & 18th
AT THE APOLLO THEATRE

Let's go to JACK'S For a Steak!
is a remark that you may hear anywhere in Shanghai.
"JACK'S," as everybody knows, is
THE TROCADERO
14 Astor Road
GOOD THINGS TO EAT AND DRINK
Tel. North 1664
Yours for service, JACK RAYNES

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON
will be presented
AT THE **VICTORIA THEATRE**
Tonight, July 11th
and MATINEE TODAY
SHOWING
A Complete Programme Composed with
MACK SENNETT COMEDIES
in which will appear
PLENTY OF GIRLS

Bathing Girls
Athletic Girls
Seminary Girls
Society Girls
Thin Girls
Fat Girls
Slender Girls
Voluptuous Girls

The Following New Films will be Screened
PARAMOUNT PICTOGRAPH
SHERIFF NELL'S TUSSLE
Two Parts
HER BLIGHTED LOVE
Two Parts
THAT NIGHT
Two Parts

TODAY, MATINEE at 3 p.m.
"The Mid-Night Man"
WITH
JAMES J. CORBETT
Episodes: 7th, 8th and 9th.
TONIGHT, at 9.15 p.m.
NORMA TALMADGE
"IN THE HEART OF WETONA"
By GEORGE SCARBOROUGH
AN EXCELLENT PHOTO PLAY.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwahta, will leave on **Sunday, July 11,** at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Capt. J. M. Johannesen, will leave on **Monday, July 12,** at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow,** Captain J. R. Shearer, will leave on **Monday, July 12,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Kutwo,** 2,664 Tons, Captain James, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, July 12,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Tuckwo,** 3,770 Tons, Capt. Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, July 13,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin,** Capt. J. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, July 13,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung,** Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, July 14,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shunking,** Capt. K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, July 15,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung,** Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, July 16,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo,** 3,925 Tons, Captain Tindeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, July 16,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking,** Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on **Saturday, July 17,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Feiching,** Captain J. Smith, will leave on **Sunday morning, July 11.** For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. E. Edwardes, will leave on **Monday, July 12,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The R.M.S. Empress of Japan will leave Woosung on **Monday, July 12,** for above port. The tender Alexandra will leave the Customs Jetty with passengers and mails at 2 p.m. on the same day. For Passage, apply to G. M. JACKSON, Palace Building, 19A Bund. Tel. C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. C. 181.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Tuishun,** Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on **Tuesday, July 13,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung,** Captain Honkman, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, July 13,** at 10 a.m. Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG, CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sinkiang,** Capt. C. W. Puckett on **Thursday, July 15,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow,** Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, July 17,** at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinkong** Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on **Sunday morning, July 11.** For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration will despatched the s.s. **Kaiping** on **July 11.** For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

TIENTSIN direct:—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. **Kwangping** on **July 12.** For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1114.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien,** Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, July 13,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming,** Capt. H. Mackinnon, will leave on **Tuesday morning, July 13.** For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Chinkiang,** Capt. B. A. Thomson, will leave on **Wednesday, July 14,** at ——. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shansi,** Captain R. Lewis, will leave on **Thursday, July 15,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERIFLD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chekiang,** Captain E. L. Jones, will leave on **Thursday, July 15,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kweilin,** Captain A. McDowell, will leave on **Friday, July 16,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents, Tel. No. 77.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The Steamer **Shinyue** will be despatched for Vladivostok direct on or about **July 16.** For Freight or Passage apply to **L. V. LANG,** No. 8 French Bund. (Tel. Nos. Cen. 4702 and 3059).

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow,** Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, July 17,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan,** Capt. P. R. Purslow, will leave from Watung Wharf on **Saturday, July 17,** at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Japan Ports

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.—The N.Y.K. s.s. **Kasuga Maru,** Capt. S. Iriye, will be despatched from Wayside Wharf on **Thursday, July 15,** at ——. For Freight or Passage, apply to **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA** Tel. No. Freight N. 1162 and 1164 Passage No. 1159 and 2729.

MOJI, KOBE & OSAKA.—The N.Y.K. s.s. **Yawata Maru,** Capt. T. Shinoara, will be despatched from N.Y.K Mail Wharf on **Saturday, July 17,** at 5 am. For Freight or Passage, apply to **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.** Freight Tel. N. No. 1162, 1164, Passage Tel. N. No. 1159 and 2729.

(Continued on Page 27)

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 12	—	Seattle, etc.	Tajima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 12	—	Seattle, etc.	†Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 12	—	Seattle	Maquan	Am.	A. T. Co.
July 12	—	San Francisco	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 14	—	New York & Boston	Allowry	Am.	Adl. Line
July 14	—	Seattle	Arcturus	Am.	S. & Dix
July 15	—	Portland	Waban	Am.	Adl. Line
July 15	—	Baltimore v. Suez	West Mingo	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July 17	—	San Francisco	†Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 18	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 18	—	New York v. P.	Justin	Am.	B.S.T. Co.
July 20	—	San Francisco	West Catera	Am.	[illegible] Co
July 20	—	Portland	W. Nomentum	Am.	C. P. Co.
July 20	—	New York	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July 21	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 21	—	San Francisco	West Harta	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 23	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 25	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July 26	—	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July 28	—	New York	Lisbon Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 30	—	San Francisco	Higho	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 31	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. C
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 15	—	Baltimore v. Suez	Elkridge	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 16	—	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 22	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 23	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 25	—	Seattle, etc.	†Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 28	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 31	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 9	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Sep. 12	—	Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 3	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Oct. 19	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 13	—	Kobe	Torilla	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 14	—	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 15	—	N'saki, Kobe, Osaki	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 16	—	Mojo, Kobo, Y'hama	Lahore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
July 17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 18	—	Moji, Kobe, Y'hama	Kalyan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
July 21	—	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 21		Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 23	—	N'saki K., Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 23	—	Kob [illegible]	Takada	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 24	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaki	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 27	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 13	—	Calcutta	Torilla	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 13	—	Bombay	†Dilwara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 15	—	London	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
July 17	—	London	†Devanha	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 18	—	Marseilles	†Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July 18	—	Liverpool	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
July 19	—	London, etc.	†Iyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 23	—	Bombay, etc.	†Dunera	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 23	—	Calcutta	Takada	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 24	—	London	†Lahore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 2	—	London, etc.	†Atsuta Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 2	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tatsuno Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 2	—	London, etc.	Prometheus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 3	—	Liverpool, etc.	Durban Marn	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 5	—	Havre & L'pool	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 6	—	London, etc.	†Kalyan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Aug. 7	—	London, etc.	†Jeypore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Aug. 12	—	London, ports	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	—	Liverpool, etc.	Bellerophon	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 26	—	London, etc.	Protesilaus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug ..	—	R'dam & Hamburg	Toba	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Sep. 16	—	Liverpool, etc.	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 16	—	G. M. & Liverpool	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. ..	—	A'dam & Hamburg	Baaran	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 11	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	B. & S.
July 11	—	Foochow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 11	6.00	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 12	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
July 12	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July 12	—	Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 12	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July 13	4.00	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 13	10.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 13	—	T. F'chow K'lung	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 13	10.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
July 13	10.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co
July 13	10.00*	Keelung	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
July 15	11.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 16	—	Manila & H'kong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 17	noon	S. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 24	—	Manila & H'kong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 11	—	Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 11	—	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
July 11	2.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
July 11	D.L.	Tsingtau	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 12	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
July 13	8.00	Ts'ngtau, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
July 13	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
July 13	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 14	—	Newchwang	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 15	—	Dairen	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 15	11.00*	Chefoo, Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 15	11.00*	Newchwang	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
July 16	11.00*	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
July 16	—	Vladivostok	Shinyue	Chi.	L.V. Lang
July 17	11.00	*Dairen	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 17	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
July 17	noon	Tsingtau	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 12	D.L.	Pukow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
July 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
July 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klanghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
July 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
July 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
July 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
July 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 9	—	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 4 and 5 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
7h. 10m.	3ft. 11in.	8h. 0m.	6ft. 4in

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The night tides are higher than the day tides),
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
5	55	6	34

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
0 28 a.m.	2 13 p.m.	5h. 5m.	7h. 5m.	4h. 20m.	7h. 50m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For July 29.69in.
754.3mm.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "NGANKIN" ..... sails midnight, July 13th.
S.S. "WOSSUNG" ..... sails midnight, July 14th.
S.S. "SHENGKING" ..... sails midnight, July 15th.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "FENGTIEN" ..... sails July 13th, 3 p.m.
S.S. "CHEKIANG" ..... sails July 15th, 10 a.m.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails July 17th, 10 a.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SHANTUNG" ..... sails July 13th, direct.
S.S. "SINKIANG" ..... (via Amoy) July 15th.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" ..... Via Swatow, sails July 17th.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "CHENAN" ..... sails July 17th.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ..... at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.

Tel. No.
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

C P O S

Empress of Japan—July 12
Shanghai to Hongkong (Direct)
Fare Mex. $66.00

Empress of Asia—July 16
Shanghai to Hongkong (Via Manila)
Fares: To Manila Mex. $90.00. To Hongkong $99.00

SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila-Hongkong	
Emp. of Japan	July 23	†Monteagle	Aug. 4
Emp. of Asia	July 31	*Emp. of Russia	Aug. 13
Monteagle	Aug. 16	†Emp. of Japan	Sept. 5
Emp. of Russia	Aug. 28	*Emp. of Asia	Sept. 10
		*Via Manila	
		†To Hongkong Direct	

Freight Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Shanghai,
Telephone, Central 181

Passenger Office
Palace Hotel
19 The Bund
Shanghai,
Telephone, Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR PORTLAND

S.S. "WABAN" ..... July 15th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, General Agent
GEO. A. HEYBURN, Asst. Gen. Agent

Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."

53 Szechuen Road. Telephone Central 1471.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	July 17	S.S. Venezuela	July 24
S.S. Venezuela ...	Aug. 14	S.S. Ecuador	Aug. 21
S.S. Ecuador	Sept. 11	S.S. Colombia	Sept. 18

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai	Leave for San Francisco
ARCHER		July 15
WEST NIGER	July 15	Aug. 3
WEST NERIS	July 25	Aug. 10
EIKRIDGE	Aug. 1	Aug. 22

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
WEST MINGO ..... July 25

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco.
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5058 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	July 18
TENYO MARU	Aug. 14
SHINYO MARU	Sept. 9
KOREA	Oct. 3

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	Aug. 21
SIBERIA MARU	Sept. 30

All steamers of this company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transporation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings.
Telephone No. 3229.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.
Next sailings:—
S.S. "PERSIA" about 15th July
* Carrying Passengers.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone Central 1693

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
SUBJECT TO CHANGE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu

S. S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons) *	July 25
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons)	Aug. 23
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons)	Aug. 31

*Will not call Yokohama and Honolulu

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA"	July 13
S.S. "NANKING"	Aug. 9
S.S. "NILE"	Aug. 19

For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to

F. R. BARRETT, Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4778"
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Murazumi,	July 19
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Aug. 2

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Hirata,	July 16
DURBAN MARU		Capt. E. Takahashi,	Aug. 3

VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

For Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama:—

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	July 12
TAJIMA MARU	15,000	Capt. K. Takano,	July 12
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Aug. 25

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

LISBON MARU			July 28

FOR YOKOHAMA (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe).

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Takano,	July 23
KOKURA MARU	5,500	Capt. S. Ito,	July 27

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	July 21

FOR MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. T. Sasaki,	July 14
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Shinohara,	July 17
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	July 21
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	July 24

FOR HONGKONG.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. K. Stauno,	Aug. 3

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusano,	July 21
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Aug. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Sept. 22

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

and

NEW YORK SERVICE

Manila-New York.

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and full particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

AGENTS

58 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON

S. S. "ALLOWAY" ..... July 14

FOR ROTTERDAM - ANTWERP - LONDON

S. S. "WEST HASSAYAMPA" ..... July 9

Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board.

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S.S. LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.

53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

STRUTHERS & DIXON

INCORPORATED

Pacific representatives and operators

Green Star Line

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Steamer	Date	Steamer	Date
Aquarius †	In Port	Hathaway †	July
Brave Couer*	Aug. 7		
West Ivis†	Aug. 4		

(If sufficient inducement offers)

* San Francisco † Seattle

Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada

ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Editor	July 15		
Greenland	Aug. 6		
Eastern Crown	Aug. 28	Fortnightly	
Fortnightly			

* Baltimore † New Orleans

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China. I. EVERETT, Vice-Pres.

SHANGHAI OFFICE, 7, Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 2557. J. S. EMENS, Agent

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
CMCB	June 25	Cockchafer	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	June 25	Cricket	Br. gun-boat
F N B	July 5	Desaix	Fr. cruiser
Y.P.D.W.	June 9	Gnat	Br. gun-boat
B N B	July 4	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	June 25	Mantis	Br. gun-boat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
2 C	May 22	Samar	Am. gun-boat

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "DEVANHA"	July 17th
S.S. "LAHORE"	July 31st
S.S. "KALYAN"	August 6th
S.S. "JEYPORE"	August 7th
S.S. "PLASSY"	August 27th
S.S. "KHIVA"	September 10th.

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DILWARA"	July 13th
S.S. "DUNERA"	July 23rd

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "GREGORY APCAR"	July 10th
S.S. "TORILLA"	July 28th
S.S. "TAKADA"	August 11th
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR"	August 18th
S.S. "JAPAN"	August 25th

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "ST. ALBANS"	July 17th
S.S. "EASTERN"	August 18th

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

AGENTS

24 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2069

S. S. WEST NOMENTUM

Sailing from Shanghai about July 20

CHINA PACIFIC COMPANY

Agents for: Columbia Pacific Shipping Co., and Sudden and Christenson.

Cargo Service between

Portland, Oregon and Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Dairen.

Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—

C. L. Seitz, General Agent

Telephone C463. 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. 4th FLOOR.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ALPS MARU	15,000	T. Souckawa,	Sept. 2	Sept. 4

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA, Japan ports, San Francisco, and Panama.

*AMAZON MARU	15,000	N. Konichi,	July 16	July 18
*ALTAI MARU	15,000	K. Mari,	July 18	July 20

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Victoria and Seattle) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

ARIZONA MARU	15,000	T. Fuchigami,	July 14	July 16
MANILA MARU	15,000	H. Yamaguchi,	July 21	July 26

FOR HONGKONG.

AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	Aug. 8	Aug. 9

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	July 15	July 17

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	N. Kamizawa,	July 11	July 13

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

BORNEO MARU from Hamburg and Antwerp Arrived June 21.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235. Union Building, 4 The Bund. O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside, Tel. Nos. East 208, 209 & 212 Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

Vessels Loading

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arizona Maru, Capt. T. Fuchigami, will be despatched on July 16. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SOHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

NEW YORK, Via Taingtau, Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.—The Steamer Amazon Maru, Captain N. Konishi, will be despatched from Shanghai —— —— on July 18, at —— For Freight please apply to OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

NEW YORK via SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA.—The Garland Steamship Corporation's s.s. Justin will be despatched from Shanghai or on about July 18. For further particulars concerning Freights rates apply to British American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd., Agents., 22 Museum Road. (Tel. Central 5488).

NEW YORK, via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA.—The Str. Altai Maru, Captain K. Mori, will be despatched from Shanghai —— —— on July 20, at —— For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

Siccawei Weather Reports

9.—No telegrans from the Neico-Sima group, to follow the depression. High pressures around the Bonin; low readings in Tongking. Monsoon to the N. of the Saddles Calm in the Formosa Strait; hard S. W. winds in S. Luzon. The weather clears up altogether at Shanghai, fine and hot day in N. China and at Formosa; rain at Kiukiang.

10.—Very fine morning, with fog, low but thick, at sunrise. The pressure continues slowly to decrease. Light W. S. W. breezes.

Passengers Departed

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru for Dairen: Misses Schastorowitz, Cook and 3 children, Mrs. W. M. Taggart, Messrs. L. Roudon, C. Get, B. F. Johnansen, Smchedsky, S. Kristorsky, Y. Koroieff, M. Curetos, J. H. Gibson, A Nauless.

Per C.M. s.s. Feiching for Foochow: Mrs. and Miss Frost, Mr. D. Smith.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinkong for Tientsin: Mr. Hundger.

Per C.M. s.s. Hwanta for Wuhu: Mr. Y. Y. Mecker.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru for Seattle: Mrs. Olvine Lied, Mster. Olaf Lied, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Behrens, Mrs. Alice P. Cole and infant, Miss I. Vieg, Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Barff, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Kiehn and 3 children, Misses M. Smidt, N. Kruff, M. E. Soltau, J. MacDonalid, Messrs. Grant Jones, H. H. Burditt, F. P. Lockwood, H. A. Cole, Lloyd E. Mount; for for Yokohama: Mrs. G. S. Aveyard and child, Miss M. M. Aveyard, Mrs. E. and Mstr. Kilner, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Divers, Miss G. Klyhn, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Somtkh and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rayner, Miss L. G. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Lacon, Mrs. Carnaghan and 3 children, Misses E. Couche, R. Bachlor, Messrs. R. Davie, D. C. Oldenborg.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Klangteen from Ningpo: Mr. D. E. Kydd.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu from Hankow: Messrs. Won, Chas. Garry.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo from Chungking: Messrs. C. Poll, E. C. Check; from Ichang: Mr. and Mrs. John Bell Hood, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Crocker, Mr. F. A. Smith; from Hankow: Mr. S. C. Hanison, Lord Acheson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews; from Kiukiang; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Andrews and daughter.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Chefoo: Mr. U. A. Sheldon.

MACKENZIE & CO., LTD'S

S. S. "LOONG MOW"

Lieut.-Commander S. Hall, R. N. R. (Captain).

The "Loong Mow" is a new steamer expressly constructed for the run between Ichang and Chungking and is fitted with every modern convenience for passengers. She has large, airy, state bedrooms, electric light and fans throughout.

Regular connection will be maintained with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamers at Ichang during the season.

Through tickets may be booked from Shanghai to Chungking.

For Freight and/or Passage apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central Nos. 77 and 401.

S.S. WEST RARITANS

Sailing for

HONGKONG SINGAPORE and JAVA ports.

First Half of August

If Sufficient Cargo Offering.

For Freight, Apply to

CONNELL BROS. CO.

71 Szechuen Road

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Dec.	6 —	Chinwangtao	Indigirka	Rus. R.V.F.
Jan.	21 —	Japan	Inuyue Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar.	19 —	Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap. Kaiyosha
Mar.	22 —		Chienan	Chi. W. & Co.
May	12 —	Japan	Naotetsu Maru	Jap.
May	20 —	Port Wallut	Simferopol	Rus. R.V.F.
May	30 —	Japan	Tosa Maru 16	Jap.
May	31 —	Manila	Karitan	Am.
June	6 —	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus. R. V. F.
June	16 —	Liverpool, etc.	Pakling	Br. B. & S.
June	21 —	Hongkong	Hangsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
June	22 —		Waban	Am. Adl. Line
June	24 —	Foochow	Rotorua	Br. N.S.S.N. Co.
June	25 —		Georgi	Rus. R. V. F.
June	26 —	Nanking	Letai	Br. B. & S.
June	27 —	New York	Kathlambe	Br. A. M. & Co.
June	28 —	Chefoo	Shunchong	Chi. T.Y.S.S. Co.
June	29 —	Hankow, etc.	Paling Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June	30 —	Cruise	Chuentao	Chi. Customs
July	2 —		Friesland	Dut. Dod. & Co.
July	2 —	Tientsin	Orestes	Br. B. & S.
July	3 —		Hwahwu	Chi. Y.F.S.S. Co
July	4 —	Liverpool, etc.	Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
July	4 —	Hankow, etc.	Iwasaki	Br. J.M. & Co.
July	4 —	Chinwangtao	Haedan	Am.
July	6 —	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan. G.N.T. Co.
July	6 —	Portland	Pawlet	Am. Adl. Line
July	7 —	Liverpool	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
July	7 —		Hyrcania	Am.
July	7 —	London	Glengyle	Br. G. L. E. A.
July	7 —	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
July	7 —	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi. Customs
July	7 —	Hankow	Tsangtah	Br. C.I. & E.L. Co.
July	8 —	Hongkong	Choysang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	8 —	Foochow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	8 —	Bombay, etc.	Dilwara	Br. M.M. & Co.
July	8 —	Hongkong	Tungshing	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
July	8 —	Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	8 —	Wenchow	Hasan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	8 —	Japan	Kaijo Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
July	9 —	Seattle, etc.	Aquarius	Am. S. & Dix
July	9 —	Hongkong	Kaho	Br. A.P. Co.
July	9 —	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi N.S.S.N. Co.
July	9 —	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	9 —	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	9 —	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
July	9 —	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July	9 —	Chinwangtao	Providence	Nor. K.M.A.
July	9 —	Tientsin, etc.	Koonshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	9 —	Tientsin, etc.	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.
July	9 —	Japan	Knight Templar	Br. B. & S.
July	9 —	River ports	Meinan	Am. Socony
July	10 —	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	10 —	Pukow	Wenchow	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	10 —	Tsingtau	Hozan Maru	Jap. H. H. Co.
July	10 —	Hongkong	Mattawa	Br. C.P.O.S.
July	10 —	Dairen	West Hassayampa	Am. Adl. Line
July	10 —	Swatow	Holhow	Br. B. & S.
July	10 —	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
July	10 —	Japan	Ichiro Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
July	10 —	Amoy	Tungwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	10 —	New York	Alloway	Am. Adl. Line
July	10 —	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Am. Dollar Co.
July	10 —	Pukow	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
July	10 —	Tientsin	Heinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	10 —	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
July	10 —	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
July	9 —	Manila, Hongkong	Mulpua	Am. Adl. Line
July	9 —	Hongkong, Canton	Hsintah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	10 —	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
July	10 —	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
July	10 —	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July	10 —	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R. Co.
July	10 —	Tientsin	Kienhsin	Chi. W. & Co.
July	10 —	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tean	Br. B. & S.
July	10 —	Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
July	10 —	Tientsin, etc.	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
July	10 —	Japan	Chikugo M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July	10 —	London, etc.	Himalaya Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July	10 —	Miike	Fujisan Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
July	10 —	Wuhu	Kizan Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
July	10 —	Cruise	Likin	Chi. Customs
July	10 —	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
July	9 —	River ports	Meinan	Am. Socony
July	10 —	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	10 —	Pukow	Wenchow	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	10 —	Tsingtau	Hozan Maru	Jap. H.H. Co.
July	10 —	Hongkong	Mattawa	Br. C.P.O.S.
July	10 —	Dairen	W. Hassayampa	Am. Adl. Line
July	10 —	Swatow	Holhow	Br. B. & S.
July	10 —	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
July	10 —	Japan	Ichiro Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
July	10 —	Amoy	Tungwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	10 —	New York	Alloway	Am. Adl. Line
July	10 —	Vancouver		Am. Dollar Co.
July	10 —	Pukow	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
July	10 —	Tientsin	Heinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	10 —	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	10 —	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.

Vessels Due

Alcinous, *Liverpool*	July	16
Chenan, *Hongkong*	July	15
China, *S. Francisco*	July	11
Chungking, *Hankow*	July	16
Colombia, *Hongkong*	July	17
Devanha, *Japan*	July	15
E. of Asia, *Vancouver*	July	16
E. of Japan, *Vladcouver*	July	12
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	July	11
Hopsang, *Hongkong*	July	12
Hsinchi, *Foochow*	July	15
Hsinfung, *Tientsin*	July	13
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	July	11
Hwahlee, *Hankow*	July	14
Hwahta, *Hankow*	July	19
Irene, *Swatow*	July	11
Kasuga Maru, *Japan*	July	12
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	July	12
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	July	13
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	July	10
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	July	17
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	July	16
Kobe Maru, *Dairen*	July	16
Korea Maru, *Hongkong*	July	18
Kumano Maru, *Japan*	July	11
Kwangchi, *Wenchow*	July	12
Kwangtah, *Hongkong*	July	11
Kweilin, *Antung*	July	14
Lahore, *Hankow*	July	11
Luenho, *Hankow*	July	17
Luenyi, *Hankow*	July	18
Ngankin, *Hankow*	July	18
Omi Maru, *Japan*	July	18
Poyang, *Hankow*	July	17
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	July	12
Shengking, *Hankow*	July	14
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	July	18
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	July	12
Suiwo, *Hankow*	July	18
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	July	17
Sunning, *Hongkong*	July	19
Taishun, *Ningpo*	July	13
Tatung, *Hankow*	July	15
Torilla, *Calcutta*	July	11
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	July	11
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	July	14
Tungshing, *Newchwang*	July	11
Walshing, *Hankow*	July	15
West Ivan, *Seattle*	July	12
Woosung, *Hankow*	July	12
Wosang, *Hankow*	July	19
Wuchang, *Hankow*	July	19
Yawata Maru, *Japan*	July	14
Yingchow, *Tsingtau*	July	15

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Ecuador	June	19
Tancred	June	19
Shinyo Maru	June	31
Nile	June	22
Broad Arrow	June	28
Western Cross	July	2
Sylvan Arrow	July	5
For Tacoma		
Arabia Maru	July	7
For Seattle		
Fushimi Maru	June	19
Mikesan Maru	June	28
For Portland		
West Navaria	June	30
For Vancouver		
Monteagle	June	13
Empress of Russia	July	6
For New York		
Toyooka Maru	June	25
Deucalion	July	5
For London etc.		
Lt. de la Tour	June	12
Nellore	June	14
Havre Maru	June	15
Helenus	June	21
Inaba Maru	June	23
Karmala	June	26
Euryades	June	30
Carmarthenshire	June	30
Elpenor	July	1
Kamo Maru	July	9
Himalaya Maru	July	10
For Hamburg		
Tauruga Maru	June	17
Tsushima Maru	July	9
For Marseilles		
Porthos	June	25
For Calcutta		
Madras	June	17
Gregory Apcar	June	21
For Java		
Tjibodas	June	23
For Singapore		
West Hixton	June	12
Hermes	June	13
Palembang	June	16

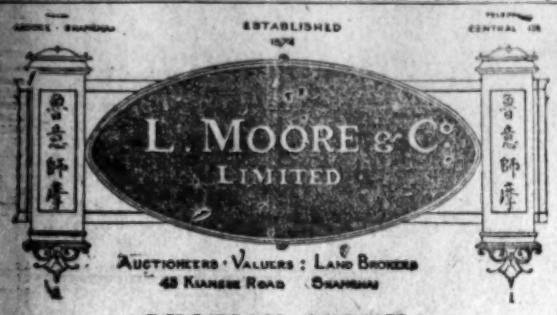
Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for



AUCTION INDEX

On Wednesday next, July 14th

in Salesrooms

at 10 a.m.

Good Household Furniture and Sundries

at 11 a.m.

a small consignment of

Tinned Provisions: Fruits and Vegetables

just arrived and slightly damaged en route

On View on Tuesday

Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS AU PUBLIC

AU SUJET DE LA CIRCULATION Pendant Les Journees Du 13 Et 14 Juillet

ROUTE VOYRON

Le 13 Juillet, la circulation des vehicules sera interdite sur cette route (sauf pour les vehicules officiels participant a la retraite aux flambeaux) dans la partie qui traverse le jardin public de Koukaza.

Il en sera de meme pour la journee du 14 Juillet. Les Vehicules devront stationner: Route Vallon, Rue Massenet et Rue Lafayette.

Il est interdit aux Chinois non munis de cartes speciales de circuler entre les deux barrages et de penetrer dans le jardin.

JARDIN DE KOUKAZA

Le public est invite a ne pas marcher sur les pelouses situees aux alentours immediats du kiosque a musique (partie francaise et roserale).

BOULEVARD DE MONTIGNY

Les 13 et 14 Juillet, a partir de 9 h. du soir, la circulation des vehicules sera interdite dans la partie du Bd. de Montigny limitee au nord par l'Av. Joffre et la R. Ningpo et au sud par la R. Voisin.

SECTEUR COMPRIS ENTRE LE QUAI DE FRANCE, BD EDOUARD VII, LA RUE PROTET ET LA RUE DU CONSULAT

Les 13 et 14 Juillet, a partir de 9 h. du soir, la circulation des vehicules pourra etre interdite dans ce secteur, si l'affluence du public rend cette mesure necessaire.

RETRAITE AUX FLAMBEAUX

Il est interdit d'une facon formelle a tout vehicule de chercher a depasser la retraite aux flambeaux.

Le Chef de la Garde p.i.
F. FIORI.

Shanghai, le 10 Juillet, 1920.

30786

"DAISY" BRAND
FRESH BUTTER

CORN BRAND
HAMS AND BACON

"IXL" JAMS
FINEST TASMANIAN

"LACTOGEN"
INFANT & INVALID FOOD

Geddes & Co.
Limited,
Agents

5 Peking Road Tel. 346

CHAMPAGNES

Heidsieck & Co.'s
Monopole (Red Top)

Piper Heidsieck
Piper Sec Americain 1914.
Hard to beat in
QUALITY & PRICE

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Telephone 2021

"New Thought Center"
522 Avenue Joffre
Telephone West 411
Meeting every Sunday 3:30 p.m.
The public is cordially invited.
30455

NOTICE

We beg to notify the public that we, the undersigned on the 19th February, 9th year of China Republic (i.e. the 30th day of the 12th moon of the Chi Vee old calendar year), bought over the entire assets of the two Nanking Dispensaries in Tientsin and Nanking respectively, including all stocks, furniture, fixtures contained therein, and outstanding credits as well as undelivered goods ordered from abroad prior to the execution of this said purchase, except debts that will be paid and settled by the said two dispensaries themselves.

THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY.
Tientsin, 5th July, 1920.

NOTICE

We beg to notify the public that the undersigned has on the 19th February, 9th year of China Republic (i.e. the 30th day of the 12th moon of the Chi Vee old calendar year), sold the two dispensaries, both in Tientsin and Nanking, to The Central Dispensary. It is understood that this sale includes all stocks, furniture, fixtures contained therein, and outstanding credits as well as undelivered goods ordered from abroad prior to the execution of this said sale, except debts which will be paid and settled by ourselves. Henceforth the undersigned bears no responsibility whatever on the profit gained or loss sustained that might be incurred by The Central Dispensary.

THE NANKING DISPENSARIES,
Tientsin and Nanking.
5th July, 1920.

NOTICE

The public is hereby respectfully informed that on the 5th of March, 1920, the goodwill and assets of Nanking Dispensary, Nanking, have been sold to new proprietors who, for the sake of making a plain distinction of the transfer, have modified the name of the firm as follows:—

Nanking Dispensary.
YAH-KEE (亞 記)

All liabilities contracted by the Nanking Dispensary prior to the execution of the transfer on March 5th, 1920, will be settled by the former owners, and all claims therefore should be filed with the Central Dispensary of Tientsin. The new proprietors will only shoulder responsibilities for such undertakings as bear their new shop as shown in the above.

YAH-KEE
Nanking Dispensary
Nanking, July 5th, 1920.

30873

Municipal Notification

No. 2733.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 6% STERLING LOAN 1920.
Amount £750,000.
Price of Issue £100 per cent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscription list for Debentures in this Loan particulars of which are contained in Municipal Notification No. 2715, will remain open until July 31. The total of applications received will be published weekly in the Municipal Gazette.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, June 30, 1920.

30785

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 23

THE SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Notice to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bearer Receipts issued for Talons for new sheets of coupons for Dividends on Share Warrants to Bearer, dated on or before 8th April, 1920, can now be exchanged at the Offices of the Company at the undernoted address.

R. B. HERBERT,
Acting Local Secretary.

"TRACTION HOUSE,"
7, Soochow Road,
Shanghai, 10th July, 1920.

30774

Public Auction

I will offer for sale at the Court House at the United States Court for China, 11 Whangpoo Road on July 20, 1920, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon about Fourteen Hundred yards of Rain Coat Cloth.

N. E. LURTON,
United States Marshal.

30775

Yu Fong Steamship Co.

NOTICE

Referring to the fact that this Company has been instructed by the Ministry of Communications to take charge of the expenses connected with the personnel, repairs, and insurance of the "Hwah" line of steamers, this Company is unable to assume charge of the above mentioned matters as previously announced, because the Chinese Government Steamship Administration has not acted in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into and the orders of the said Ministry. Consequently we returned all transferred documents to the said Administration on the 30th of June 1920. These documents have been refused acceptance by Commissioner Sah of the said Administration.

Inasmuch as this appointment to take over charge of matter aforesaid was received directly from the Ministry of Communications, this Company does not recognise any third party having authority in this; and has accordingly reported the case to the said Ministry for instructions before further action. We therefore beg to announce to the public once again that meanwhile this Company will bear no responsibility whatever for expenses relating to the aforesaid personnel, repairs and insurance of the above mentioned vessels.

By Order
T. C. FU,
Manager

C. T. LO,
Sub-Manager.

Shanghai, July 1, 1920.

30659

PROF. I. K. SETO.
Turkish Bath
and
Massage establishment

In connection with medical Department, cures rheumatism, nervousness, fat people reduced also skin, venereal diseases and internal diseases. Room for patients.

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Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to lease from about October 1st. for at least nine months, a six to eight-roomed furnished house, detached, with tennis court and or garden, garage. Western district or French concession. References furnished. Apply to Box 1393, THE CHINA PRESS.

30797 J. 17

1921: Unfurnished house wanted on long lease from January or March next. Five or six rooms, large garden, western district or French concession. Rental about Tls. 150. Reply to Box 1207, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, unfurnished house, four, five or six rooms with bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters. Reply, full particulars, to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

30723 J. 14

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET or For Sale, immediate occupation. No. 21 Yates Road, a large comfortable residence, unfurnished, ten rooms, with servants' quarters, tennis court garage and stables. Very moderate rental or price. Apply A. Krisel, 51-B Kiangse Road.

30710

TO BE LET, from August, seven-roomed house, in western district, three bathrooms with modern fittings, and flush closets, telephone, two large verandahs, small flower and kitchen garden, five minutes from tram. Full new furniture, fittings, linen, crockery, etc. must be taken over. Apply to Box 1348, THE CHINA PRESS.

30698

TO LET, Mokansban, "Grand View house," comfortable, airy rooms, good table, house open for guests. Apply 103 Bubbling Well Road for particulars.

30624 J. 15

MATRIMONY

FOREIGN gentleman wishes to correspond with young lady (Eurasian or Portguese), object matrimony. Apply to Box 1388, THE CHINA PRESS.

30793 J. 14

PROFESSIONAL

LESSONS in Russian given by a young lady from Petrograd. Please apply to 921 East Broadway, upstairs.

30784 J. 15

WOULD like take English lessons only with Englishman. Mr. Marinitch, No. 3-B Route de Zikawei, Phone Central 937, from 2-2.

30788 J. 14

TO LET, in a lady's residence, Bubbling Well Road, furnished dining-room, bedroom and bathroom, with or without board. Apply to Box 1385, THE CHINA PRESS.

30782 J. 11

MISCELLANEOUS

LADY leaving for England July 31st, "Empress of Asia," requires nurse to assist with 2 children in return for passage. Apply to Box 1394, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED to exchange cabin on "Asia," July 31st, for cabin on "Colombia," July 17th, or "Korea," July 18th. Please reply to Box 1350, THE CHINA PRESS.

30780 J. 13

EXCHANGE AND MART

RARE stamps in finest condition. C. Piens, 30 Kwen Ming Road.

30610

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED

A Compradore

by two affiliated American Firms. Must be experienced, have own capital, and be in a position to furnish a substantial and satisfactory guarantee, as well as high class references. Only such as can prove the above

QUALIFICATION

need answer; no interviews will be granted to others. An excellent opportunity to the right man or for such as can qualify. Please reply to Box 1392, THE CHINA PRESS.

HIGH SALARIES paid to expert Advertisement Writers. China is waking up to possibilities of modern advertising. More advertising experts needed. Learn this profession in your spare time Write for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese Post Office Box No. 1.

WANTED, young Eurasian lady to act in capacity of housekeeper for an English gentleman. Please apply to Box 1389, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

30794 J. 11

WANTED, two Chinese clerks to assist keeping records. Apply to Box 1390, THE CHINA PRESS.

30795 J. 13

WANTED, an American clerk for immediate employment at the American Consulate-General. Applicant should be interested in commercial work and have some knowledge of commercial conditions. An autographic application should be made to the Executive Consul, stating qualifications, experience and age. He must be able to use a typewriter, and stenography would be useful.

30787 J. 20

WANTED, an experienced cook with first-class references; one who understand French cooking. Good wages to the right man. Apply to Box 1379, THE CHINA PRESS.

30768 J. 13

WANTED, stenographer typist, with knowledge of filing. Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply No. 131 Szechuen Road.

30743 J. 11

WANTED, experienced bank clerks, Portuguese or Chinese. Reply, stating age, experience and salary desired, to Box 1371, THE CHINA PRESS.

30752 J. 11

WANTED, experienced female filing clerk. Reply, stating experience and salary desired. to Box 1372, THE CHINA PRESS.

30752 J. 11

AMERICAN FIRM requires the services of a young lady as stenotypist and for general office work. Reply, stating experience and salary desired, to Box 1374, THE CHINA PRESS.

30755

POSITIONS OPEN at all times for expert bookkeepers. We teach bookkeeping, Cost Accounting Higher Accounting, Certified Public Accounting, Railroad Accounting, etc. Instruction easy to understand and apply. Hundreds of C.S. graduates in China holding responsible positions Ask for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese Post Office Box No. 1.

APARTMENTS WANTED

ROOM wanted by gentleman, on Whangpoo Road facing river; elsewhere facing river. Apply to Box 1391, THE CHINA PRESS.

30795 J. 13

WANTED by American couple, recently arrived, one or two furnished rooms, as paying guests. Address Mr. Hiatt, c/o Grace China Co., 36 Kiangse Road.

30754 J. 11

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board—Residence
Apply
MRS. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, from August 1st, large, well-ventilated attic flat, two large adjoining rooms, small room and private bathroom. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. All modern comforts, tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 1355, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road

ONE large room and one large attic, also small room with bath attached. Hot and cold water. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102. 30369

TO LET, one room furnished, and lavatory with geyser, very good location. Please apply to Box 1311, THE CHINA PRESS.

30776 J. 14

FLAT consisting of two rooms bathroom and large verandah, vacant July 20th, facing South-east. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 5 Quinsan Gardens, Phone: North 82.

TO LET, cool, south room; large, nicely furnished; Range Road, 30. Apply to Box 1382, THE CHINA PRESS.

30777 J. 14

TO LET; private residence, room and board, may be procured at 87 Broadway; home comforts. Reasonable terms.

30789 J. 16

FLAT in French-town, pleasantly situated, also two large attic rooms. Apply to Box 1386, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, nicely furnished front room, with bathroom and verandah, facing south. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.

30778 J. 11

FURNISHED bed and sitting room with verandah, from 1st August, board optional, 7 Wayside Road.

30790

TO LET, at once, in select locality, two fine, large, cool rooms, one double bedroom, other as sitting-dining room, long cool porch, modern bathroom fitted with geyser. Board supplied, private flat, garden, tennis, garage. 28 Jessfield Road.

30791 J. 11

TO LET, nicely furnished rooms with board, 3 Young Allen Terrace.

30762 J. 13

TO LET, fine furnished room, bath and board, private family, 23 Carter Road.

30759 J. 13

TO LET, room in private house, with verandah, near Range Road, for couple or two bachelors, with board, $140 and a small room for one person, $60. Apply to Box 1370, THE CHINA PRESS.

30751

TO LET, large furnished room with bathroom attached, hot water, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. American preferred. Apply 23 North Szechuen Road, telephone North 2554.

30770 J. 13

TO LET, two furnished rooms, with board, good table, at No. 103 Bubbling Well Road. Apply at premises, or phone West 805.

30739 J. 11

TO LET, one furnished room with board. Apply 20 Haskell Road.

30747 J. 11

WESTERN district, Avenue Road: To let, furnished, with board, two rooms, with bathroom (hot water) and verandah, facing south, suitable for married couple or bachelor friends. Immediate occupation. Please apply to Box 1357, THE CHINA PRESS.

30738 J. 11

TO LET, furnished rooms with board, and private bath, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Please apply to 28 Carter Road; telephone, West 1912.

30728

TO LET, two nicely furnished rooms with board, in private Russian family. Please apply to 307-J Avenue Joffre.

30690 J. 13

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let near Bund, four very large rooms, immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

30656

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN cafe man, recently arrived, has been connected for years with leading cafes of America, open for proposition. Apply to Box 1384, THE CHINA PRESS.

30781 J. 11

AMERICAN desires connection with substantial firm any location in Far East. One year's experience in Orient. Previous executive experience in large factories in New York City. Extensive experience in cost accounting, factory systems, merchandise control, selling and the control of salesman. Have a fair knowledge of exchange problems. Am desirous of making a change and would consider a thorough good proposition. Apply to Box 1381, THE CHINA PRESS.

30779 J. 14

EXPERIENCED American graduate Chinese lady nurse, R.N., New York, will take private cases in general and obstetrical nursing. Quite at home with English language. For terms, please apply to Box 1341, THE CHINA PRESS.

AUGUST stenographer: American young man, over three years' experience stenography and insurance office work, open for engagement in Shanghai August only. Have contract teach in China during winter. Apply to Box 1377, THE CHINA PRESS.

30760 J. 15

SHIPPING man, with knowledge of exports, soon open for engagement in any capacity. No objection to outports. Apply to Box 1364, THE CHINA PRESS.

30740 J. 11

CHEMICAL Engineer, foreigner, many years experience in factories, seeks analytical position or chemical industry. Capable to manage factory, drawing plans and building factories. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box 1335, THE CHINA PRESS.

30682 J. 10

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, boarding house in Bubbling Well Road district, nine bedrooms, three bathrooms, large dining-room, verandahs, and large lawn. All completely furnished and fully occupied. Cash only considered. Apply to Box 1387, THE CHINA PRESS.

30792 J. 11

FOR SALE, Smith Premier and Remington typewriters. Best offer accepted. Apply to Box 1375, THE CHINA PRESS.

30764

TWO POLICE dogs, Doberman Pincher, for sale. On view 8-B Broadway, Astor House Building.

30761 J. 14

FOR SALE, double-barred Premier American bicycle, good condition, low price because leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 1376, THE CHINA PRESS.

30760 J. 15

PRICES reduced on sharpening safety razor blades. Only three cents each for single and four cents for double blades. Send your old blades to Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

30678

FOR SALE: Excelsior Motorcycle and FLXI side-car, guaranteed perfect, run only 350 miles, aluminum discs, two horns, best looking machine in town, any trial. Apply to Staley, Star Garage.

30772 J. 13

FOR SALE, complete or separately, Ivory bedroom set, twin beds with box springs and hair mattresses, chiffrobe, vanity dresser, writing desk, night table, bench and chair; also drawing room set of three pieces carved wood-work and French tapestry, two Jacobean chairs, long mahogany couch, table, piano lamp, cellarette, etc. In perfect condition, used only six months. Please communicate with Box 1367, THE CHINA PRESS.

30745 J. 11

FOR SALE, Steinway grand piano, beautiful tone, excellent condition, Taels 1,200 or nearest offer. Please write to Box 1366, THE CHINA PRESS.

30745 J. 11

FOR SALE, Kuling, West Valley, centrally located one large lot. Apply to Box 1333, THE CHINA PRESS.

30685 J. 11

WANTED immediately, a complete set of machinery for bottling aerated water. State full particulars in reply. Address to Box 1365, THE CHINA PRESS.

30741

WANTED to buy, Reflex camera, quarter-plate, any good make. Offers to Box 1368, THE CHINA PRESS.

30749

Mary Pickford's Own Story of Her Divorce

The Attorney-General of Nevada's 7000-Word Statement in His Suit to Have the Divorce Annulled Because of the Alleged Conspiracy by "Our Mary" and Owen Moore to Deceive the Judge with False Testimony

Photo by McDougal.

Mary Pickford and Her New Husband, Douglas Fairbanks (and "Doug's" big dog). If "Our Mary's" Divorce from Owen Moore Is Cancelled by the Nevada Courts It Will Make a Very Embarrassing Situation for the Newly Married Couple, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks.

MARY PICKFORD'S divorce suit against Owen E. Moore at Minden, Nevada, was begun on Monday, March 1. "Our Mary" sat in the witness chair for half an hour next day, Tuesday, and before sundown she had been granted her divorce.

As Mary Pickford left the little courtroom she remarked her surprise at the quickness with which it had all been accomplished—"begun on Monday, ended on Tuesday," she said. And somebody in the courtroom quoted the Old Mother Goose rhyme of Solomon Grundy:

Solomon Grundy,
Born on a Monday,
Christened on Tues.
Married on Wednesday,
Took ill on Thursday,
Worse on Friday,
Died on Saturday,
Buried on Sunday,
This is the end of
Solomon Grundy.

The Pickford divorce had, indeed, moved swiftly—begun on Monday, ended on Tuesday, and Miss Pickford leaves Nevada in a day or two and hurries back to Los Angeles, Cal. And on March 28 "Our Mary" married Douglas Fairbanks, the popular movie star.

But a cloud was gathering on the matrimonial horizon. The sweet honeymoon was disturbed by rumors that the divorce proceedings were being investigated. On April 16 a piece of news came over the wires from Nevada that shocked Mary Pickford and drove the genial smile from the face of Douglas Fairbanks—the Attorney General of that State had begun a suit to annul the divorce!

Of course, everybody knows that the divorce laws of Nevada are extremely liberal. Almost anything will do there as an excuse for a divorce. The peculiar Nevada law was passed many years ago upon the theory that the binding together of male and female in wedlock when love and respect no longer existed was a situation which ought to be made easy to bring to an end.

But there was one thing which the law insisted on: that the person bringing the divorce action must be an "actual, bona fide resident of the State and County" for more than six months or "where the plaintiff being an actual resident of the County the defendant can be found within the County and personally served therein."

It is here that the whole trouble arises for Mary Pickford.

Was Mary Pickford an "actual, bona fide" resident of Nevada? Mary Pickford has sworn that she was then, and intended to remain permanently, a resident of Nevada.

The Attorney-General swears that he has information to prove that this is not true—that Mary Pickford never, at any time, was an actual resident of Nevada and never intended to be.

It has been pointed out that it was a curious coincidence that immediately following the arrival of Mary Pickford in Douglas County, Nevada, her husband, Owen Moore, should have happened to arrive in that same Douglas County, Nevada. The clause in the law as quoted above permits a divorce action to move with great speed "where the defendant (Owen Moore) can be found within the county and personally served therein."

Did Owen Moore, by a miraculous chance, happen into Douglas County, Nevada, just at that opportune moment without knowing that his wife was there and that it was vitally important for her lawyers to be able to serve the papers in the suit "within the county?" Or was it a prearranged scheme to have Mr. Moore come and stay just long enough to be served and satisfy the legal requirements of the case?

Mary Pickford swears that she had nothing to do with her husband's opportune arrival and hadn't the slightest idea that he was coming to Nevada.

The Attorney-General declares that it was a put-up job and that Mary Pickford and Owen Moore arranged it all in advance as a part of their conspiracy to go through the hollow forms required by law.

In view of the accusations made by the Attorney-General against Mary Pickford, it is interesting to read her testimony. First and last during her examination Miss Pickford was asked and answered 161 questions.

Her testimony on the question of whether she intended to become an actual, bonafide resident of Nevada is very explicit. And her sworn answers to the questions as to how she happened to hear about her husband's arrival in Nevada are also perfectly clean cut and unequivocal.

It is interesting to note how Judge Langan gave special attention to those two points—whether Mary Pickford was a genuine resident of the State and how it happened that the defendant, Owen Moore, happened along so opportunely.

Judge Langan listened to Mary Pickford's answers to her lawyer and then the Judge went over the whole ground himself with great care and particularity. Was Judge Langan suspicious? Why should His Honor, after Mary Pickford's answers to her lawyer, lead her over the same ground again and make her repeat her flatfooted statements?

And if Mary Pickford on the movie screen is convincing—so Mary Pickford was thoroughly convincing in the part she was playing as plaintiff in her divorce suit. After the most searching questions Judge Langan remarked:

"I think I have gone into these questions pretty thoroughly. I feel that I should do so in all of those matters in view of the fact that our statute requires a six months residence. Therefore we should look into these matters thoroughly."

But Attorney General Fowler swears that Mary Pickford was acting a part. Just as the famous actress has played the part of a naughty girl in short skirts, or an injured wife in tears, so, the Attorney General claims, the actress was on this occasion pretending to be what she really was not—a resident of the State of Nevada.

The Attorney General asserts that Mary Pickford has long been the owner of a home and was an actual resident of Los Angeles, California. He swears she came to Nevada for the purpose of taking advantage of the easy divorce laws and never for a moment was an actual resident of the State and never had any intention of permanently residing in Nevada.

Can the Attorney-General prove this—or is he doing a great injustice to Mary Pickford?

With equal positiveness Attorney-General Fowler asserts that there is no truth in Mary Pickford's sworn statement that she did not know that her husband was coming to Nevada. On the contrary, the Attorney-General asserts that a conspiracy was formed and that Owen Moore, by previous arrangement and collusion with Mary Pickford, came to the State and the county for the purpose of assisting her in obtaining a divorce, contrary to the spirit and requirements of the law of the State.

But Mary Pickford and Owen Moore are not where Attorney-General Fowler can get his hands on them. They are in California, and the jurisdiction of the Attorney-General does not extend beyond the borders of the State of Nevada. When a lawsuit is brought it is necessary to serve notice of the suit on the party the suit is

(Continued on Page 4)

View of the Only Street in the Little Town of Minden, Nevada. It Looks Like a Motion Picture "Set" with the Only Hotel (A) in Town Where Mr. Moore Stopped a Few Hours, the Courthouse (B) Planted at the End of the Street, and the Picturesque, Snow-capped Range of Mountains in the Background.

On February 15 last a demure little figure in black, with big colored goggles to disguise her features, stepped off a train at Minden, Nevada. She said she was "Miss Smith" and she drove to the Campbell Ranch, eight miles out in the mountains.

It was Mary Pickford. She had arrived from California to seek a divorce from her husband, Owen E. Moore, under the very easy divorce laws of the State of Nevada.

One thing Nevada is insistent upon in a speedy divorce—that the defendant in a divorce action shall either appear in court during the trial or that it should be proved to the judge that notice of the divorce suit had actually been served on him in the State of Nevada to give him opportunity to appear in the action.

A few days after Mary Pickford Moore arrived in Nevada, by quite an extraordinary coincidence Owen Moore himself got off a train and spent a few hours in a town just a few miles away from his famous wife. Mr. Moore remained just long enough to let Mary Pickford's lawyers serve him with the necessary legal notice of the suit.

That was on Monday, March 1.

The next day, Tuesday, March 2, the same quietly gowned little figure, wearing the same big colored goggles, took a seat in the Douglass County Court room at Minden. At five o'clock in the afternoon the divorce suit of Gladys M. Moore against Owen E. Moore was called, and "Our Mary" slipped into the witness chair, took oath to tell the truth, and then gave the testimony which was printed on this page last Sunday, detailing her wretched matrimonial life with Owen Moore since she married him, at the age of seventeen, in Jersey City, in 1911.

Judge Langan granted the divorce and Mary Pickford left the courtroom commenting on how quickly and how easily the thing had been accomplished. She packed her trunk, hurried away to her home in Los Angeles, and a few days later married Douglas Fairbanks, the popular movie star.

But Mary Pickford's happy honeymoon as Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks was rudely disturbed by the crushing news that the Attorney-General of the State of Nevada had brought suit demanding that the decree divorcing Mary Pickford from Owen Moore be annulled.

The assertions set forth under oath by Attorney-General Fowler in his complaint are extraordinary. Without mincing words the Attorney-General swears that Mary Pickford has schemed and conspired to mislead and trifle with the courts of Nevada, and that she is guilty of collusion, fraud and false testimony. Exactly what is charged against her is told in full elsewhere on this page to-day.

And if the divorce is upset?

What a distressing mess it makes of her marriage to Douglas Fairbanks!

And if another little Mary Pickford should come into the world presently—would its name legally be Fairbanks, Pickford or Moore?

Next Sunday on this page will be printed Mary Pickford's answer to the charges made by Attorney-General Fowler as explained by Miss Pickford's lawyer and what they are going to do about it.

Mary Pickford's Testimony Which the Attorney General Says Is False

(From testimony at the hearing in the divorce suit March 2)

QUESTION BY LAWYER M'CARRAN (Mary Pickford's Attorney)—Where do you live?

ANSWER BY MARY PICKFORD MOORE—At Genoa, Nevada.

Q—When did you first come here?

A—The 15th day of February.

Q—Have you any other residence?

A—No.

Q—It is your intention to make Nevada your residence?

A—Yes.

Q—Mrs. Moore, did you by any means know of the coming of your husband into this State?

A—No, sir.

Q—Did you make any arrangements whereby he was to come into this State?

A—No, sir.

Q—When did you first learn that he was in this State?

A—My manager told me Mr. Moore was coming to Nevada to look for a coal mine for one of his pictures.

Q—And did he mention any place that your husband might be going to?

A—Yes, he said something about Virginia City.

QUESTION BY JUDGE LANGAN—Do you know where there are coal mines in Virginia City? You mean gold mines.

ANSWER BY MARY PICKFORD MOORE—Yes, gold mines.

QUESTION BY LAWYER M'CARRAN—What, if anything, did you do on hearing that he might come into this State?

ANSWER BY MARY PICKFORD MOORE—Why, I telephoned you and informed you.

Q—Did you see Mr. Moore?

A—No, sir.

QUESTION BY THE JUDGE—Did you have anything to do with appearance of Mr. Moore in this vicinity?

ANSWER BY MARY PICKFORD MOORE—No, sir!

Q—I want to have you very clear on this. No arrangements were made between yourself and your husband whereby he was to come into this State?

A—No, sir.

Q—When was it that you determined to stay in Nevada?

A—When the doctor told me that I needed a change.

Q—And when was that?

A—That was at Christmas, about two weeks after.

Q—Have you ever, directly or indirectly, had any understanding with Mr. Moore that you should come into the State of Nevada, and after being here, that he should come into this State, and that you should institute divorce proceedings and have him served with papers?

A—No, sir.

Q—Is it your purpose and intention to remain in the State of Nevada as a resident and particularly in the County of Douglas?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Is it your purpose to build here?

A—Well, if I can find a place to suit me I will.

Q—And you have given up Los Angeles as your residence and your permanent residence is Genoa, Douglas County, Nevada?

A—Until I regain my health, but this will be my home.

Q—Do I understand that you have come into this State in good faith, seeking health and nothing else?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—That you have not come into the State of Nevada for the purpose of instituting divorce proceedings?

A—No, sir.

Q—That is absolutely so?

A—Absolutely so.

BY THE JUDGE—I think I have gone into this question pretty thoroughly. I feel that I should do so in all of these matters in view of the fact that our statute requires a six months' residence. Therefore we should look into these matters thoroughly.

That is all, Mrs. Moore.

Long and Short Evening Gowns

by Lady Duff Gordon

The "Melisande" Is Composed of Marquisette Draped in Many Folds Over Satin of Lighter Shade.

Front View of the "Melisande" Gown.

The "Claire," a Gown of Charmeuse, with a Girdle of Satin Flowers.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

WHETHER your evening gown shall be long or short depends upon your own choice. Your choice, I hope, will be governed by the consideration of suitability to the occasion. Both long and short gowns are suitable for a dinner or even a dinner dance. But those women who have the gift of the French, an absolute instinct as to suitability of the dress to the occasion, do not select a gown with a long train for the theatre nor for the opera; nor for any occasion as a wedding or very large reception, where there is sure to be a crush. The reason is simple. The long gown is in the way and is subject to embarrassing accidents.

Into this question of suitability enters the consideration of age. To the woman of taste age is a factor. It is not smart to talk of age. Smart folk ignore it, in the hope that what the late American poetess, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, said might be true. Her advice was, "Ignore the years, and the years will ignore you."

Nevertheless, it is not human to be entirely insensible to the march of time. When Madame thinks of the years I hope she will give thought also to the brevity of her dress and determine that that brevity shall be in harmony with whatever marks time has made upon her face. Short skirts and an ageing face are discordant.

The long evening dress which I show you on this page I have named the "Claire." It is made, with apparent simplicity, of charmeuse. The material is draped gracefully from the right shoulder and drawn into fulness at the waist line by a narrow girdle of satin buds. The left side of the bodice is made of shadow lace, the motif of which is outlined by brightly colored floss. There is a fillet of silver and diamonds, attached to which is a tuft of bird of paradise feathers fastened by a clasp of pearls.

To the short evening gown I have given the name the "Melisande." It is composed of marquisette draped in many olds over a slip of satin of lighter hsade. Gold hoops extend the skirt about the hips. The narrow girdle is of gold galloon. Silk flowers appear in the bodice and on the hair. Those on the hair show above a gold fillet.

The third picture shows a back view of the "Melisande" robe. Note the arrangement of the voluminous sleeves by means of folds of the marquisette crossing in the style of a surplice.

Colors will be dominant. We will see fewer black gowns than we did last Winter. White lace robes will be frequently seen. But what I term natural colors, those which we would see in a stroll through a garden, are already more in evidence than they have been for five Summers. Not since war incarnadined the world and women turned from the sanguinary hue to the color of mourning have we seen so many flower-colored gowns. Every smart function resembles a storm of flower petals.

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear

BY ANNE RITTENHOUSE

New York, May 30.—It was a wicked winter. Even in balmy spots where the sun is counted upon to shine the rain fell. In cold countries where the elliptic ruins the climate it did everything it knew how to do in the way of storms. If the weather forgot anything it had learned since this small planet has been cooling off no one on the planet was the wiser.

The performance was marvelous. It was a three-ring circus going all the time. Thousands of otherwise incredulous human beings have taken up with the astrologers, believing them easier of access to the truth than the scientists.

Possibly it was the nearness o the moon after all, that romantic dead world which has an evil influence despite the belief of poets and lovers. Maybe it was the six planets all ranged out on a tug rope in space jerking our atmosphere hither and yon. Whatever it was, will the scientists please take notice, say the Americans and warn us when it is to happen again.

The balm that is applied to tant nerves is the approach of summer. Even those who have dreaded the coming of hot weather with its discomforts and expenses are smiling as though halcyon days were ahead.

But it is to be warm, nevertheless, unless we are to revive the summer when there were blizzards in August frozen horsetroughs in July, men dead in snow-drifts in September, the year of the black frost in Ireland and despair in New England. Let us not remember such days. Even the memory may invoke their presence.

A winter of discontent brings a summer of joyfulness, and so our people are madly bent on pleasure in spots not adjacent to their homes. They want to take cottages at the seashore and in the mountains to spend money while the spending is good.

It is a vacation-mad year. Those who are the observers of the fashion changes are as sough for their advice as children seek weather experts the morning of a picnic.

Possibly it is the memories of the winter that make the majority of women exceedingly anxious about their wraps. They have depended upon them so long for their very life that they do not consider a condition of living in which they play no part.

They are right in seeking an attractive covering no matter where the spot is placed in which they spend their leisure. We have a weather vane climate in America. It is exacting in its demands at all times of the year which, the Britishers say, is the reason for our incessant throat and ear troubles and kindred ills.

There are women who have been acutely sorry they left their fur coats in cold storage before they went to Florida last winter, and there will be unending regret if one does not instantly show a smart type of coat at the slightest approach to chilliness in August.

WRAP THAT GIVES WARMTH

The gayetics of interior decoration offered in many wraps by the smart dressmakers are all very well for those who stay at home but not for the traveller.

There are patterned linings in castor and beige that are sufficiently fanciful for those who wish a slight departure from neutrality. One has a black plaid, another a French blue check.

That the wrap should be enveloping should go without saying. If it is not warm it is useless. The cape pattern is somewhat better than the coat. It is not as cumbersome and is more easily adjusted. The new designs have pockets a-plenty, which are needed, and there is a high rolling collar gathered to the neck band at the back that protects the ears and head against dust as well as cold. The fronts should fasten well over on the hips as this methods gives greater protection.

One of the individually invented methods of getting further warmth when it is needed is to add a separate collar and deep cuffs of fur, beaver for instance, which are snapped to the cape or coat when one is cold. This collar can be worn in the evening with a light gown.

There are also plaid coats, big roomy English affairs that delight women who do not include capes in their list of desirable garments. These are hectic in their gayety with plaid that is green and black, brown and yellow, and colored bone buttons of unusual size.

CHOICE OF A COAT SUIT

The American woman will not part with her skirt and coat with its separate blouse for all the fashions of France when she is getting ready for months of travel. She wants that separate waist, no matter what the expense of keeping it clean, for it gives her a chance to be freshened up when she gets in from a dusty journey.

She is not so foolish as to carry more than one white blouse, for she realises that no country is cheap when it comes to laundry, but that one she is sure to have. The new suggestion is that the blouse should be of lace, thinly lined with chiffon, flesh colored. This provides the tourist with a touch of gayety for the afternoon or evening when there is no chance to change into a more formal frock.

The other blouses should be slip-on garments of silk jersey, a fabric that does not crush under adversity.

The suit should be of similar strength. It should hold its own without the aid of iron and under hours of strain; it should give equal service in cold and heat. There are heavy pongees, not lovely in color but admirable in wear, that shake the dust and are opaque without undue warmth. They can be enlivened by embroidery, by buttons and by touches, deft and subtle, of facing, binding and lining.

The jackets are short; that is, his length, and they have pockets. Usually there is a white collar, several of them, that can be attached to the inside of the dull material. Organdie, georgette, French pique chiffon are the fabrics chosen for these collars for their services and freshness. It is wise to make a small package of them and the ever ready electric iron can make them presentable in five minutes.

By the way it is wiser to have the jacket button up well towar the neck in order to protect th blouse and give warmth whe necessary. If any neutral colo is chosen for the suit, and this i best, then one can get a mor attractive shade near the face b adding a slender waistcoat o vividness up the front, fastene with colored buttons.

Women with travel experienc have found that the knife pleate skirt, closely and sternly machin pressed, is the best for long ser vice. It shakes out into its fold and does not show the creases a plain skirt does or one slightly draped. It should be short, ce tainly eight inches off the floor.

So far, so good. Then come the question of a frock for th evening. The traveler in Europe is said to need such a costum more than in America, but it really depends where one goes.

In Europe the great cities are central places of interest and one does not skip Paris, London, or Brussels. In America one is no so apt to make a beeline for New York, Chicago, Boston and San Francisco. We escape cities in travelling here unless they are of unusual interest to the average traveler, such as Quebec or New Orleans, and we do not take in Newport and Bar Harbor on the tour. Therefore the statement has arisen that the American women do not wear evening frocks on their travels.

It is wise to take one or two for this country, however, no matter what one's itinerary. The woman who is used to appearing well dressed at the dinner table does not want to enter a large dining room in her traveling togs and the woman who is not familiar the low necked frock should become so. It is an important part of social life and adds to the charm of all intercourse.

There has come about the adoption of a frock that has two blouses. The French adopted it during the war and the English have always had the fashion at their disposal. For the traveler it is an admirable suggestion whether the touring is done in Europe or America.

The colors are as one chooses. There is no limitation set. But the materials should be such that they will not require a hot iron every time the bags are unpacked. Georgette crepe is supposed to be the choice of choices. There is chiffon of a durable weave that also gives good measure for its money, but taffeta, faille, satin and the ordinary chiffon used for one's best evening frock at home are exhausting to conquer. They make traveling a bore and an expense.

The traveling evening gown is so built with its skirt and two blouses that no one appears like a patch work quilt in it. Each blouse is adjusted to the shirt as though none other existed. One is high, the other low. As to the height and the lowness of the neck the dressmaker and the wearer can work out the details. The idea is good enough, however, to be carried over into one's general wardrobe.

Remember that hats must be chosen that do not crush. There is no paucity of these on the market. There is a motor cap that is bodily taken from Morocco and one from Egypt. The latter looks as though it were borrowed from our aviators. It fits the head so snugly that dust would find it as hard to penetrate through it as the camel through the eye of a needle.

OVER BLOUSES ACCEPTED

Those who do not propose to spend their leisure days in warm weather on the train or in a motor arrange their wardrobes to suit the activities of their vacation. Some go where there is golf, others insist upon swimming and sailing, others want dancing and dining, others mountain climbing and canoeing. We are a race of enthusiasts in sports if they are diversified. Our women usually do many things well in the open. They arrange the summer for the indulgence of these performances.

This is the reason that strongly entrenched shops have grown up which deal solely with the clothes the American woman needs on her vacation. No sport is too difficult for her to attempt and she insists upon new and ingenious toggery for it.

She studies the comfort of clothes in relation to the service they are intended to give. She is open to conviction; she tries on any new garment that is invented for her sports. Her wardrobe would astonish the women of other countries who buy simply and sparingly for open air activities and extravagantly for social diversion.

This season she has taken up the overblouse with enthusiasm for tennis, golf and walking. She buys or makes as many of them as she once had sweaters. She has not discarded the latter garment, but she has relegated it to second place. She uses it much as the athlete uses it, to slip on when she has finished her games. It is now more for protection than ornament, which is placing it back where it belonged.

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ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

A FANCY DRESS FRIENDSHIP.

"I WISH," said Helen, as she gave her hair a final pat, that I could get hold of a really ecent costume for tomorrow ight. This Jazz affair is getting readfully tired. And every other rl in the room is wearing its vin sister."

A pretty rose-and-grey Pierette ho was adjusting her right hoe nodded reflectively.

"M'm" she said, "But it is no ood worrying. It's a bore no eing a plutocrat . . . I say Helen . . . just look there!"

The two girls gazed fascinated t a woman who had just slipped ff her cloak. She wore a delicious eighteenth century costume f mauve satin over a sprigged etticoat. A white powdered wig et off her softly glowing face and patch was perched naughtily in ne dimple.

"Isn't she exquisite?" whispered Helen. "I think those old-ashioned things are enchanting . . . and original these days! ome along, Mabel . . . hey're waiting for us."

. . . . . .

It was a very depressed Helen who changed her shoes in the dressing-room after the dance. er costume was rumpled and orn, and a large stain was visible n the front.

"I *can't* go to the 'Excelsior' in his tomorrow night" she confided to Mabel. "I'll have to ell Guy I've got a headache or omething."

"Poor old girl" sympathised her friend. "I've only this one fancy dress and I haven't a sou in the wide. Oh, I say, I was introduced to that lovely creature . . . she's a Mrs. Beauchamp. She's asked me to have tea at her flat tomorrow . . . here she is . . . I'll introduce you too."

. . . . . .

The following afternoon Helen and Mabel were having tea with Mrs. Beauchamp. It was a charming room, and though the weather was warm, a small wood fire burned clearly in the grate.

Mrs. Beauchamp's appearance by daylight had given both girls something of a shock. Her frock was pretty, her complexion beautiful, but the lovely wig of the previous night had given place to her own hair, which was lank, dull and straight. Though she seemed young there was already more than one grey streak in her locks. She looked almost plain.

"I'm glad you liked my frock," she smiled, in answer to a remark of Mabel's . . . . "But it always depresses me so. I do wish I lived in the eighteenth century, or that wigs were the fashion now-a-days. I *can't* camouflage my horrid hair anyway by daylight! Have another cake, Helen, they're *real* cream! Forgive my being frightfully rude, but could you tell me where you get your hair waved? Or is it natural? Because I was admiring it all the time at the dance."

Helen laughed.

"Can't afford to patronise hairdressers," she answered, "and it isn't natural. No, I just use *silmerine*." She finished as if that explained everything. Mrs Beauchamp knitted her brows.

"Silmerine?" she inquired "I'm afraid I'm very ignorant What is it? Where do you get it? What do you do with it?"

"One at a time," laughed Helen. "It is a rather nice smelling colourless liquid. You can get it from any chemist's You just damp your hair with it put in slides where you want the wave . . . and, voilà, ze curls . . . ."

"But that's too wonderful," exclaimed Mrs. Beauchamp. "Do you have to use it every day?"

"Oh, no . . . the effects last for some days. And the queer thing is that the more you use silmerine the less often you require it. It seems to coax the hair into natural waves that stay in of their own accord."

"If my hair weren't so odiously thin and streaky," said Mrs Beauchamp, "I would rush out this minute and buy a bottle before I have another sandwich. But my grey locks would look too ridiculous in waves. Shall I buy a bottle of peroxide or Condy's fluid and turn my few remaining hairs a bright gold or red?"

"Mrs. Beauchamp," put in Helen, "I'm going to reveal a horrid secret. A little while ago I found some grey hairs on my own head. Mabel's fair; she won't go grey so soon. So I got a packet of *tammalite* and dissolved it in bay rum, and put it on the faded parts with a clean little brush. It was wonderful the way that it gradually brought back the color to my hair."

"How lovely," exclaimed their hostess. "Yes, I really must try that. Tammalite, you said, didn't you? By the way, a lot of people I know are using *boranium* as a hair tonic, but so far I haven't tried it. Do either of you know if it's any good?"

"Any good?" chorussed the two girls . . . "Why, it's the only thing . . . ."

"I mix it with bay rum——"

"You can use eau-de-cologne, I believe——"

"Its the most (priceless stuff——"

"My hair's grown heaps thicker since I used it."

"Good gracious," interposed Mrs Beauchamp . . . "I suppose I shall have to use it too. I'll put it down with the tammalite. What do you shampoo with?" she asked, "you've both got such glorious hair."

This time Mabel answered . . . "Oh, the usual . . . *Stallax*, you know."

"Stallax?" I don't seem to know it. Is it some special preparation?"

"I don't think so," replied Mabel. "It is quite ordinary stuff, I believe. You can buy it in ¼-lb. tins from most chemists. But it makes the most lovely shampoo; it lathers gorgeously in any water and your hair dries quickly after it and looks so soft and bright. My own hair always gets so dry and brittle after a shampoo of any kind that I always massage my scalp with olive oil before washing it."

"That's awfully nice to know," said Mrs. Beauchamp . . . "really, I'm most intensely grateful to you two girls. I've been envying your hair."

"And we've been envying your complexion," said Helen . . . "I do wish I had nice pink cheeks like yours, and I don't like the idea of rouge."

"*Powdered colliandum*," said Mrs. Beauchamp, in a dramatic whisper . . . "just a trifle . . . harmless . . . indetectable . . . any chemists . . . used it for years. By the way, Helen, didn't you say something about wanting a fancy dress for the 'Excelsior' dance tonight? You wouldn't care to borrow my rig-out, I suppose? It's just your size, and I know it would suit you."

"Mrs. Beauchamp," said Helen "you're one of the best."

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Mary Pickford's Own Story

Continued from Page One

aimed at. When Attorney-General Fowler found that he had no way of serving notice on Mary Pickford or Owen Moore in the State of Navada, he got an order from Judge Langan permitting him to print notice of the suit in a Nevada paper, which Judge Langan declared would, under the circumstances, serve as a legal notice to the defendants.

Of course, if Mary Pickford does not see fit to come back to Nevada and fight the case, the court may go ahead and annul and cancel the divorce decree without hearing from her. This would be an extremely embarrassing thing, because Mary Pickford has meanwhile married Douglas Fairbanks. If the divorce is cancelled Mary Pickford becomes Mrs. Owen Moore again—a married woman. If this should happen she must put Douglas Fairbanks out of the house and end her relations with him as his wife.

And if a little Mary Pickford should come into the world, what would the child's name be?

There is, of course, another very serious side to this whole thing. If Attorney General Fowler knows what he is talking about and really has the evidence to prove what he claims—then Mary Pickford has been guilty of wilful perjury. The penalty for perjury is a severe one. If the Attorney-General should go into the courts and ask an indictment for Mary Pickford for perjury and conspiracy, would the California courts deliver up "Our Mary" to the Nevada authorities, to be locked up in a Nevada jail?

And now read the sworn complaint of Attorney-General Fowler setting forth in old-fashioned tiresome legal verbiage the charges against Mary Pickford and Owen Moore on which he bases his demand that the divorce be cancelled—a 7,000-word complaint of which the following is the essential part:

The Attorney-General's Charges.

(A)—That shortly prior to the 15th day of February, defendant, Gladys M. Moore, known as Gladys M. Fairbanks, pursuant to and in consonance with said fraudulent plan, scheme and undertaking aforesaid, and with said intent, purpose and design, did, wrongfully and wilfully, leave and depart from the county of her actual and bona fide residence, to-wit, the county of Los Angeles, California, then and there having, and at all times thereafter retaining, her intention of returning thereto as an actual and bona fide resident thereto, immediately and without delay, at such time and when she had obtained, procured and had such colorable decree of divorce, and from the first judicial district court of the State of Nevada, pretending and assuming to dissolve the marriage of defendants.

And did, wrongfully and wilfully, come to, and on the 13th day of February arrive at and in the county of Douglas, State of Nevada, and there, for a period of seventeen days or thereabouts, temporarily remained and sojourned, when upon the expiration of said last-mentioned period, immediately and without delay, returned to the county of Los Angeles, California, the county of her actual and bona fide residence as aforesaid. And that during such period, when and where she had temporarily remained and sojourned as aforesaid, defendant, Gladys M. Moore, known as Gladys M. Fairbanks, did not establish, maintain or ever have, an actual and bona fide or other residence in and within said county of Douglas, in the State of Nevada.

(B)—That on the 1st day of March, defendant, Gladys M. Moore, known as Gladys M. Fairbanks, pursuant to and in consequence with said fraudulent plan, scheme and undertaking aforesaid, wrongfully, wilfully and unlawfully commenced, and caused to be commenced, in the first judicial district court of the State of Nevada, a certain action for divorce against said defendant, Owen E. Moore.

(C)—That simultaneously with the commencement of said action on said 1st day of March, defendant Owen E. Moore, pursuant to and in consonance with said fraudulent plan, scheme and undertaking aforesaid, and the ultimate execution and consummation thereof, did wrongfully and wilfully come to and be in and within the county of Douglas, State of Nevada for the sole and only motive and object of having, and submitting to having personal service of said summons, together with a certified copy of said complaint, had and made upon him by the duly qualified and acting sheriff of said county.

And that accordingly, then and there, said summons, together with a certified copy of said complaint, was personally served upon him by the sheriff, who then and there filed the same, with his official certificate and return indorsed thereon, as provided by law; and that then and there, before the clerk of said last-named court, said defendant, Owen E. Moore, executed and delivered to his attorney, who was then and there present, and who had been previously employed and retained by him, a certain power of attorney authorizing and empowering said attorney to appear and represent him in said action.

And thereupon, immediately and without delay, on said 1st day of March, defendant Owen E. Moore, did depart from and leave said last-named county for the county of his actual and bona fide residence, the county of Los Angeles, California, where he shortly thereafter arrived, and has ever since remained.

(D)—That thereafter, on the 2d day of March, defendant, Owen E. Moore, through the said attorney so employed and retained, did, wrongfully, wilfully and unlawfully file in said action in said last named court his answer to said complaint, but not under oath, pleading and alleging therein, as appears therefrom, a good and substantial case and a good and substantial defense in his behalf to said complaint, and absolutely and strictly upon the merits thereof, to which said answer so filed, the power of attorney so executed and delivered was annexed, and the same ever since has been and still is of record in said action.

(E)—That thereafter, on the 2d day of March, at the hour of 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, defendants Gladys M. Moore, known as Gladys M. Fairbanks, through her attorney of record in said action, and Owen E. Moore, by his said attorney of record in said action, pursuant to and in consonance with said fraudulent plan, scheme and undertaking aforesaid, and by and under their wrongful, wilful, unlawful and fraudulent mutual assent and consent, did, wrongfully, wilfully and unlawfully cause said action to be set down for trial, and tried, by and before said last-named court, upon the pleadings, papers and files thereof, and certain testimony adduced therein by and on behalf of said Gladys M. Moore, known as Gladys M. Fairbanks, who was and is the plaintiff in said action as aforesaid.

Why the Divorce Is "Illegal."

And then and there said defendants herein, by and through their said respective attorneys of record in said action, wrongfully, wilfully and unlawfully did submit said action to said last-mentioned court, upon said pleadings, papers and files thereof, and said testimony adduced therein as aforesaid, and did cause said court thereupon to render its decision therein, make and file its findings of fact and conclusions of law therein, and file and enter, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant therein, its decree therein, pretending and assuming to dissolve the bonds of matrimony theretofore, then, and now existing and subsisting between the defendants in this action as aforesaid.

And that thereafter, on the 29th day of March, A. D., 1920, the official reporter of said court duly filed her certified transcript of the testimony and proceedings had and taken at the trial of the said action, pursuant to the usages and practices of said court, and according to law.

(F)—That at no time since the marriage of the defendants herein did any cause for divorce or dissolution of their said marriage arise, subsist or accrue between them, or in favor or against either one of them, under the laws of the State of Nevada, or in the county of Douglas therein.

And that at no time since their said marriage did said defendants actually or bona fide, or at all, reside, have their, his or her actual or bona fide or any domicile, or cohabit or live, as husband and wife, in or within the county of Douglas, State of Nevada.

But on the said 1st day of March, A. D. 1920, the defendant, Owen E. Moore, pursuant to and in consonance with said fraudulent plan, scheme and undertaking aforesaid, was wrongfully, wilfully and unlawfully present and found in the county of Douglas, State of Nevada, for the sole and only motive and object of having personal service of said summons, together with a certified copy of said complaint, then and there had and made upon him, and which personal service of summons, together with a certified copy of said complaint, then and there was accordingly had and made upon him.

(G)—That thereafter, on the — day of ——, A. D., 1920, the defendant, Gladys M. Moore, known as Gladys M. Fairbanks, pursuant to and in consonance with said fraudulent plan, scheme and undertaking, at and in the city of Los Angeles, California, and being the lawfully wedded wife of said O. E. Moore, known as Owen E. Moore, wrongfully, wilfully and unlawfully did cause to be issued to her and said Douglas Fairbanks, by the county clerk of the county of Los Angeles, a marriage license purporting to authorize them to intermarry and to enter into the bonds of matrimony.

And in accordance therewith and under color thereof, there and then, or shortly thereafter, wrongfully, wilfully and unlawfully, she did cause and permit the forms of solemnization and ceremony of marriage to be had and pronounced between and over them by a duly authorized minister of the gospel, as prescribed by the laws of the State of California.

And that accordingly and thereby said fraudulent plan, scheme and undertaking was finally wrongfully, wilfully and unlawfully executed and consummated, with the wrongful, wilful, unlawful, fraudulent intent, purpose and design hereinabove pleaded and alleged, and contrary to and in defiance of law.

"False, Fabricated and Untrue"?

And in this connection, plaintiff (the Attorney General) alleges and shows to this Honorable Court, that on said second day of March A. D., 1920, at the trial of said action, defendant, Gladys M. Moore, known as Gladys M. Fairbanks, was duly sworn as a witness in her own behalf, and testified therein as appears by, in and for said "Exhibit A" hereto annexed and made a part and parcel of this complaint as aforesaid.

And that all and singular her testimony was and is material, indispensable, relevant and competent, but was and is nevertheless wrongfully, wilfully and fraudulently false, fabricated and untrue, in all respects, except that part and parcel thereof reciting, stating and showing the fact of marriage of defendants and its continued existence, and her arrival at and temporarily remaining and sojourning at and in the county of Douglas, State of Nevada, as aforesaid.

And was at all times, and is now, known by her so to be; and that said testimony was wrongfully, wilfully and unlawfully given and adduced by her at said trial, as a part and parcel of said fraudulent plan, scheme and undertaking, and particularly with the wrongful, wilful and fraudulent intent, purpose and design of wilfully, wrongfully and fraudulently deceiving and imposing upon said last-named court in its decision in said action. And that said court, having no knowledge or information of the aforesaid plan, scheme and undertaking, did thereupon, on last-named day and date, upon wrongfully, wilfully and fraudulently false, fabricated and untrue testimony, render its decision, make and file its findings of fact and conclusions of law and file and enter its decree in favor of said Gladys M Moore, plaintiff, and against O. E. Moore, defendant, in said action, who are the defendants herein, and thereby, by said decree, purported and assumed to dissolve the bonds of matrimony theretofore and now existing between them, as aforesaid.

That by reason of the premises, and in consequence of the facts, matters and things hereinabove in this complaint alleged, said decision so rendered, said findings of fact and conclusions of law made and filed, and said judgment and decree filed and entered in said action, and each of them, at all times were, and now are, void, and were so rendered, made and filed, and filed and entered therein without and contrary to the jurisdiction of said last-named court, in that and for the reasons:

That at no time since the marriage of the defendants herein did any cause for divorce or dissolution of their said marriage arise, subsist or accrue between them or in favor or against either one of them, under the laws of the State of Nevada, or in the county of Douglas therein.

And that at no time since their said marriage did said defendants actually or bona fide, or at all reside, have their, his or her actual or bona fide or any domicile, or cohabit or live, as husband and wife, in or within the county of Douglas, State of Nevada, but on the said first day of March, A. D. 1920, the defendant, Owen E. Moore, pursuant to and in consonance with said fraudulent plan, scheme and undertaking aforesaid, was wrongfully, wilfully and unlawfully present and found in the county of Douglas, State of Nevada, for the sole and only motive object of having personal service of said summons, together with a certified copy of said complaint, then and there had and made upon him.

And further that said decision so rendered, and said judgment and decree were had, obtained and procured of and from said last-named court in said action upon and by virtue of said wilful, wrongful, unlawful and fraudulent plan, scheme and undertaking, and fraudulently false, fabricated and untrue testimony adduced and introduced at the trial of said action, with the intent, purpose and design of imposing upon said last-named court.

That relator (the Attorney General) is now, and since the first day of January, 1919, has been, the duly elected, qualified and acting Attorney General of the State of Nevada, and enjoined, directed and charged by law to commence and prosecute any and all sections in the name of plaintiff which affect the interests of plaintiff, or in which plaintiff has any interest recognized by law; and that this action is commenced and prosecuted accordingly.

That plaintiff (the State of Nevada) now, and during all the times herein mentioned, by virtue of its sovereignty as an independent State, always has had an interest as a party in this action, and in all actions affecting the contract of marriage, the status of husband and wife issuing therefrom, and the dissolution thereof by the courts of this State, the well-being of public society and sound public morality. And also the due and orderly administration of justice in the courts of the State of Nevada, the due respect for the bonds of comity in the administration of law by both the sovereign State of California and the sovereign State of Nevada.

That unless said decision, findings of fact and conclusions of law, and said decree, entitled in said action in and upon "Exhibit A," last hereinabove referred to, be annulled, vacated, set aside and held for naught, by judgment and decree of this Honorable Court herein, the sovereignty of the State of Nevada is and shall be impaired and remain unvindicated, the due and orderly administration of justice in its courts is and shall be obstructed, its courts are and shall be maligned and their integrity impugned, the laws of the State of Nevada are and shall be calumniated and ridiculed, and the comity in the administration of law subsisting between the sovereign State of California and the sovereign State of Nevada are and shall be lessened and weakened, to the lasting detriment, public humiliation and shame of the sovereign State of Nevada.

That plaintiff (the State of Nevada) has, and there is no plain, speedy or adequate remedy in the premises in the ordinary course of law.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays that said decision, findings of fact and conclusions of law and said decree be annulled, vacated, set aside and held for naught.

LEONARD B. FOWLER, Attorney General.
ROBERT RICHARDS, Deputy Attorney General.

Will Mary Pickford's divorce from Owen Moore be upset?

Not if Mary Pickford Fairbanks and her lawyers can help it.

They vigorously deny every one of the accusations made by Attorney-General Fowler.

Mary Pickford's chief attorney is the Hon. P. A. McCarren, one of the best-known lawyers in the State of Nevada. Mr. McCarren was himself formerly a member of the Supreme Court of Nevada and is a resident of Reno.

One of the important contentions of the Attorney-General is that Mary Pickford never was a bona fide resident of the State of Nevada and that, as a matter of fact, she never had any intention of making a permanent residence in that State. The fact that almost immediately after obtaining her decree of divorce she hurried out of the State and married and settled down with a new husband in California—this is pointed to as confirming the charge that Mary Pickford must have sworn falsely when she told the judge that her sole purpose for coming into the State of Nevada was to regain her health and become a permanent resident.

It is interesting in this connection to note that Mary Pickford's lawyer, ex-Judge McCarren, while he was a justice of the Supreme Court, rendered an opinion which bears directly upon this question of good faith in a litigant's intention to become a permanent resident.

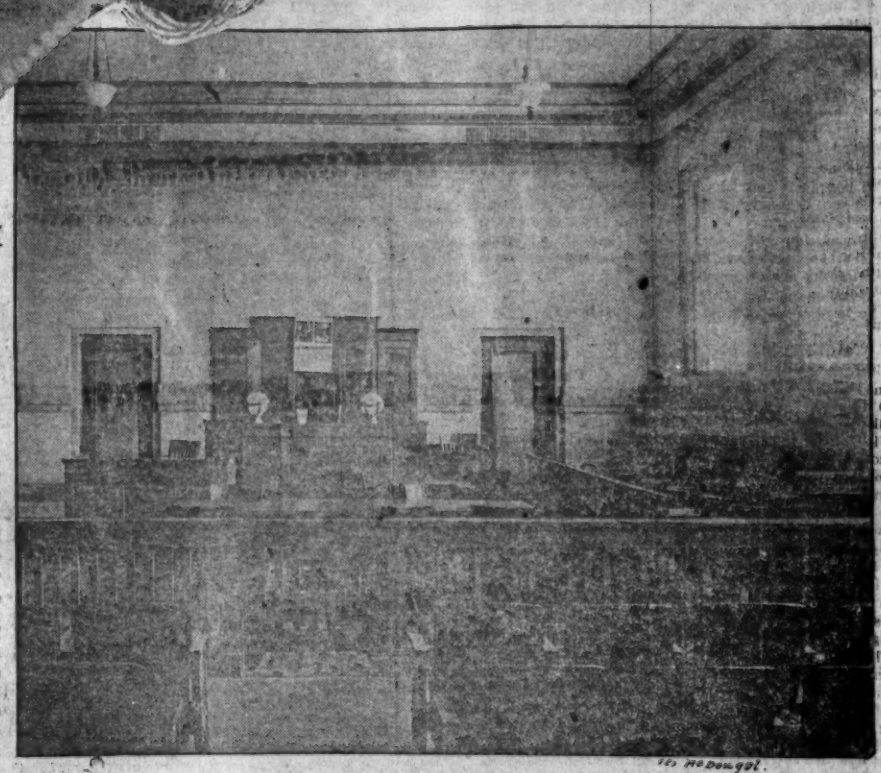
In the famous case of Blakeslee against Blakeslee Judge McCarren handed down this ruling, in which he said in substance:

"Circumstances might arise, even two days after the granting of a decree of divorce, which would cause the plaintiff in an action to change his residence and his intention as to residence, and in such an event it is no presumption that fraud had been perpetrated upon the Nevada courts."

On this page next Sunday will be printed a statement from Mary Pickford's lawyer answering the charges made by the Attorney-General in his suit.

(Continued Next Sunday)

Mary Pickford in Tears
(Photo by Campbell Studio)



The Courtroom in the Little Town of Minden, Nevada, Where Mary Pickford, the Famous Movie Actress, in Simple Black, Her Features Disguised by Big Colored Goggles, Played a Part Which the Attorney-General of the State Declares Was False and Misleading and Deceived the Judge Into Granting a Divorce, Which He Asks to Be Annulled.

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1920

EXPERT TALKS OF MAXWELL QUALITY

Engineer Of Company, Who Did Not Design Car, Points Out Its Merits

Being in no way responsible for the Maxwell car as it is built today and consequently not open to the accusation of touting my own achievements, I can speak of it more frankly than can those other members of the organization who had a hand in its development, design and marketing, as both professional ethics and business policy necessitate their understating their case in the public prints, said L. C. Freeman, Maxwell engineer.

The Maxwell is one of the best light car built in America and every man concerned in building or selling it has every reason to be proud of his connection. From the standpoint of simplicity of construction, weight reduction, and ease of control this car compels admiration, and frankly it was a complete and pleasant surprise to find such to be the case.

FEATURES PIONEER

The man that expects more automobile for his money than he gets in a Maxwell won't buy this year—or next—for it isn't to be had. Improvements will from time to time be incorporated in Maxwell, certainly, and this same statement is true of all other cars, but the improvements in some of the other cars are going to lie in the adoption of some of the things that Maxwell has now. To be specific, here are just two out of many—clutch and hot spot manifolds.

At the same time the designers have avoided extremes—the motor is large enough so it does not have to be run at excessive speed; it has a conservative compression pressure and an oil pump big enough for two motors—all bear evidence that the ambition to accomplish the maximum results with the minimum amount of metal has been tempered with discretion and good judgment.

FANCY "MILLINERY"

I think that Maxwell suffers from an excess of modesty—just because it sells for less than $1,000, we think that't the kind of an automobile it is. It isn't—dress it up in a couple of hundred dollars' worth of millinery and it would carry another $500 on the price tag without a blush.

As to material and workmanship, big production demands the best of both. Parts must go together in assembly as there is no time to file and fit them by hand and this necessitates their being made right in the first place. As to material, which is largely steel in one form or another, none but the very best for the purpose for which used can be tolerated, as several hundred cars a day is too big a proposition to take any chances with.

PRESENT DAY PROBLEM

One of the biggest problems today confronting motorists in the cities is finding parking space and getting their car in parallel with the curb after they have found it and it is right here that a good many car owners sign for a steam steering gear. With a Maxwell you don't feel as though you had done a day's work after squeezing into a tight hole. There are a lot of nice things about this steering gear which are appreciated when the car ahead of you suddenly stops and you have to handle the wheel with your right hand while signaling with your left, or when after making a wide turn at speed the wheel comes automatically to the straightening position.

Taken one by one each unit yields some little traits like these which add to the comfort, pleasure and convenience of driving and considered as a whole, any man buying a Maxwell gets more than his money's worth.

ADVERTISING IS PROTECTION FOR AUTO CAR BUYER

The average car owner takes it for granted that national advertising on the part of a large manufacturer is designed primarily to sell his goods. In part he is correct in this assumption, but there is another phase of national advertising which probably does not occur to the mind of the American motorist, says Mr. H. C. Norman, advertising manager of The China Press. In buying a nationally advertised product the customer is protected by this advertising because the public is familiar with the name under which the product is marketed. If the product does not stand up in the service of the customer this familiarity is far from being an invitation to buy the goods, but is a warning not to buy them.

The national advertiser spends thousands of dollars yearly in reminding the public that his goods are for sale. He realises only too well that his product must live up to his advertising in every respect or it will be an expensive boomerang to him. He cannot afford to cut the quality of his goods. The trade name is too valuable to jeopardise in this way. He realises that advertising is a two-edged sword which, when used properly and backed up by quality products, will carve out for him a large volume of business, but if the quality of the product is not maintained the other edge of the sword will but serve to cut the ground from under him. Goods which are nationally advertised in the newspapers throughout the country are for this reason usually a safe purchase. The advertising which attracts the buyer also protects him.

PHILIPPINES EXPERIMENT

Extensive experiments are being carried on in the Philippine Islands by American rubber interests with the hope of developing the islands as a new source of American crude rubber.

RACING HAS DONE MUCH TO DEVELOP THE AUTOMOBILE

Mile-A-Minute Speed Once Was Thought Fast, But See 'Em Going Now

The automobile of today owes much of its perfection to automobile racing. Of this there can be no doubt. The experience gained by builders of racing cars from the earliest days of the industry has aided wonderfully in improving the stock car. The motor vehicle of 1920 would not be the car it is if it were not for what automobile engineers learned through submitting their various materials to the terrific strain of racing. Through this sport of sports they found how to develop steel to the point where it would stand up under almost any strain.

While racing has been indulged in since 1902 and before, it has been in the last ten years that the real development has come. Along about the third year of this century Henry Ford's 999, driven by Earney Oldfield, made the astounding record of traveling one mile at the rate of 60 miles an hour.

When this was accomplished automobile men thought the limit had been reached. The automobile had succeeded in traveling at express train speed. What more could one ask?

MILE A MINUTE NOT FAST

But it was not for long that the speed demons were satisfied with a mere mile-a-minute speed. Soon engines were developed that would propel a car 70 miles an hour, and from that time on the speed was gradually increased in cars entered in long-distance races until on the present speedways the average speed is well over 100 miles per hour for distances up to 3,000 miles.

It was but a few weeks ago that Lieutenant Arthur Hays Klein, at the wheel of Frank P. Book's Peugeot, moved along at a rate of 118 miles per hour at the Cincinnati speedway, chasing Joe Boyer, driving a Frontenac, who finally won the contest, with an average of better than 101 miles per hour. It is not uncommon now for race drivers to push their cars along at this speed when attempting to overtake the leader. At the last Sheepshead Bay speedway race, Klein, the Chevrolet brothers and others with fast mounts were circling the two mile course in one minute flat, or at the rate of 120 miles per hour.

Another club member, Ralph De Palma, who has been racing now for well over a decade, last winter shot all world's records on the Florida sands when he pushed his big Packard 905 along the beach for a mile at an average speed of 149.875 miles per hour.

SMALLER ENGINES THIS YEAR

Racing has developed to the point where another cut in engine size must be made, and manufacturers are at work now on their cars for next year. By a ruling of the contest board of the American Automobile association, the maximum piston displacement, beginning with the 1920 racing season, is 183 cubic inches, as against the 300 cubic-inch cars previously in use. A few years ago 400 cubic inches was the standard size, and not long before that 600 inches.

Racing itself has brought the engine size down because the engineers, with each succeeding year, have been able to construct smaller and speedier motor. The experience gained in the sport has made it all possible.

With the addition of speed in racing cars there was naturally a refinement of lines. The same is true in passenger car production. As the engineering features became more perfect the refinement of body lines followed.

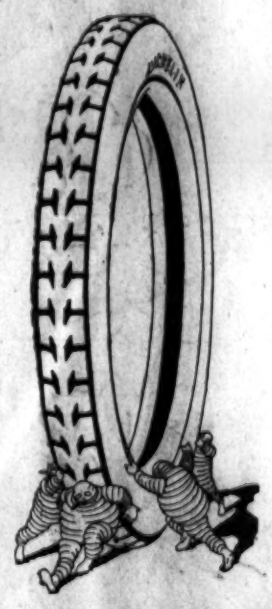
Automobile racing has made enormous strides in ten years and in so doing has helped correspondingly in development of the passenger car. It will be interesting to watch the performance of the smaller engines in racing cars in 1920. The 183-inch engine will be successful and its proved success on the speed courses of America will be reflected in smaller motors for passenger cars later.

BOY SCOUTS ON JAUNT

About 80 Akron Boy Scouts who will travel via motorcars to Roosevelt's home at Oyster Bay this month will carry their own band of 40 pieces. They are routed over the Lincoln Highway in pneumatic tired trucks and after three days camp at Bear Mountain in New York, the national boy scout camp, they will return through Central New York stopping at Niagara Falls. The commissary truck will be equipped with six wheels, the unusual design being developed by engineers of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

Buy

MICHELIN TYRES



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Hundreds of thousands are running all over the world

GUARANTEED **5,000** MILES

ALL SIZES STOCKED

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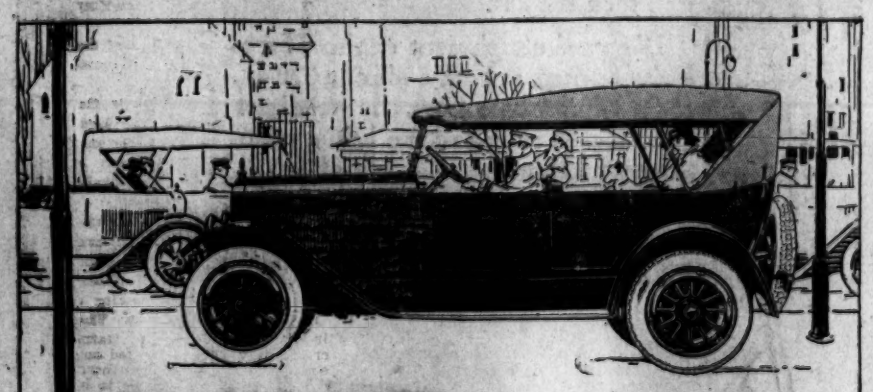

KING EIGHT CYLINDER AUTOMOBILES

This year's models retain all the mechanical excellence which has given the King a world reputation for reliability, and offer one hundred new refinements in chassis and body. The most economical car for its power built in America.

Four body models

TOURING — FOURSOME — ROAD-KING — LIMOUDAN

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Inc.
38 Canton Road, Shanghai

KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Export Department*, 152-154 West 72nd Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BRISCOE
THE CAR WITH THE HALF-MILLION DOLLAR MOTOR

We now have—

Briscoe Touring Models in Stock

Briscoe Cars are coming into favor more every day. And why? Because the motorist knows that he will get value for his money.

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Studebaker Plant Is About Finished

"The new $15,000,000 factory being built by the Studebaker Corporation at South Bend, Indiana, is fast nearing completion, according to information received by the Studebaker agents here.

"Some idea of the proportions of the automobile industry in the United States," said the Manager, "may be formed from a knowledge of the plans of the Studebaker Corporation in connection with its new factory which will occupy ground space of sixty acres and which will be exclusively devoted to the manufacture of one type of automobile—the Studebaker Light Six.

"The fact that this new factory will be devoted to the exclusive manufacture of one car, the new Studebaker Light Six, lends additional emphasis to the scope of the venture and would seem to be an emphatic answer to the questionings of a great many persons not familiar with the industry as to whether or not sufficient automobiles for the use of those who can afford to own them have not already been manufactured.

BUILDING EVERYTHING

"Everything that goes into the new Studebaker Light Six—bodies, axles, motors, transmission, steering gears, springs, tops, fenders, upholstery and everything else—will be manufactured in the new Studebaker factory. When complete the new plant will be made up of ten buildings. These will include a machine shop 1,175 feet by 450 feet equipped with all modern machinery necessary to the manufacture of automobiles and assembling plant four stories high and covering ground space of 800 feet by 150 feet, with all the modern equipment for carrying on this work; a foundry covering 800 feet by 160 feet ground space; a heat treating plant 1,050 feet by 110 feet; a forge plant 1,050 feet by 150 feet, a stamping plant two stories high and covering a ground space of 1,059 feet by 175 feet, a toolhouse four stories high covering ground space of 1,050 feet by 60 feet, a test building 1,050 feet by 60 feet; a loading platform 890 feet by 25 feet, and a car storage building 890 feet by 75 feet. When it reaches maximum production this plant will turn out 175 automobiles a day and will require 150 freight cars to handle incoming and outgoing material. A total of 16,000 persons will be employed.

"All of the machinery is of special make and designed and intended for the special use for which it is to be put by the Studebaker Corporation in the operation of this plant. The latest devices in mechanical apparatus and machinery only will be used.

"Every known device for labor saving that human ingenuity and invention have been able to discover is to be installed in making the manufacture of automobiles in the city of South Bend one of the most wonderful industries of the nation. Railroads owned and operated by the Studebaker Corporation will carry material from one department to another.

10,000 MEN EMPLOYED

"The main plant of the United States Corporation at Gray, Indiana, employs about 10,000 workmen, and this plant, one of the largest in the world, has no large number of employes engaged in the making of steel than the Studebaker plant will have engaged in the manufacture of automobiles.

"When it is remembered that the present Studebaker plant is the out-growth of a little blacksmith and wagon-building shop founded by the Studebaker brothers in 1852 the gigantic proportions of the present concern seem like a romance. The capital of the first venture was $68. The capital of the present undertaking is $90,000,000.

"John M. Studebaker, one of the brothers, is incidentally associated with the early history of California, having gone to Placerville in 1849, with a wagon built by himself and brothers. After remaining five years he returned to South Bend and rejoined his brothers, taking with his $8,000 in gold nuggets dug from the rich fields of California. He invested the $8,000 in the business, and from that time on the growth of the Studebaker corporation has been one of the remarkable incidents of American industry.

GROWN IN 1853

"While in 1848-49 the brothers built wagons for themselves, it was not until about 1853 that the business showed signs of any great growth. In 1867 the Studebaker Brothers' wagon factory covered four acres of ground. It employed 140 men with a pay roll of 1,500 a week. Studebaker buggies and wagon become famous and still may be found in every farming region of the country. If for no other reason than that of sentiment, the Studebaker corporation will continue the building of wagons and buggies despite the fact that the corporation is one of the largest manufacturers of automobiles in the United States. Being at one time the world's largest producer of horse drawn vehicles, it was only natural that they should enter the automobile field when the horseless vehicles seemed to promise a revolution in transportation.

"In 1897 they began to experiment with automobiles, but it was not until 1902 that the Studebaker Corporation began the actual manufacture of motor-drawn vehicles. These were electric runabouts and motor trucks. Two years later they began to market gasoline-propelled vehicles. The bodies of these cars were built in the South Bend plant."

FROST OWN HEADLIGHT

A simple method to dim the headlights by frosting the glass, is by coating the inner side of the glass with a solution of Epsom salt and water. Let the solution dry on the glass, and the frosting will serve efficiency as a dimmer for several months.

Valuable Hints To Electric Car Owners

Service Manager M. B. Davey of the Milburn Wagon Company, manufacturers of the Milburn Light Electric gives some valuable hints to electric car owners.

"The life of an electric car, the service rendered and its consequent satisfaction to its owner would be tremendously increased if a little attention were given the following ponits.

"In charging the battery the gravity in each cell should be brought up to the point of 1.285°, and at every sixth or seventh charge an overcharge should be given; that is, after the gravity has been brought up the charge should be continued for from six to eight hours, at the finishing rate, which in the case of the Milburn Light Electric is given on the name plate fastened to the trays.

"The liquid in the jars should also be kept at a depth of about ½" above the plates, and particular care should be exercised to see that nothing but pure, distilled water is used when flushing.

"The cost of operation per mile will be found to be very much less if the battery is not discharged beyond about two-thirds its capacity, as by recharging at this point the most miles for the least money will be obtained. For example, a battery is normally discharged at a specific gravity of 125°. If the discharge be continued below that to 1.115° it will require about four times as much current to raise the gravity the next 25 points (1.140°) as it will to raise it from 1.140° to 1.240° nearly four times the gravity change.

"Proper inflation of the tires is also an important point. These should be kept at a minimum pressure of 65 pounds. If this pressure is reduced an immediate and heavy loss in the efficiency of the battery takes place due to the increase in road resistance resulting in a marked decrease in the miles in speed per hour.

"Give attention to the brakes to see that there is no dragging. Brake bands should be free of the drum so that an ordinary business card may be passed between the drum and the band.

"Don't expect your car to keep its finish if left exposed to all the elements when not in use. Paint will not last for ever. A coat of varnish applied at reasonable intervals will protect the undercoats and frequently avoids the need of renewing them.

"The owner should insist that the above points be given attention whether the car is kept at a public or private garage. When this is done both car and battery will be in a healthy condition and will render longer and better service."

TIRES MAKE RECORD

In all of the races at Havana April 14, world famed drivers drove their racers to victory on Goodyear straight-side cord tires. Every driver who won in every race had Goodyear shod equipment on his car. Among the drivers were Ralph De Palma, Tommy Milton, Ira Vail, Louis Chevrolet, Joseph Boyer, Jr.

The All British
STANDARD
Standard
LIGHT CAR
The Car for the Owner-Driver
Every part of the Standard Light Car is built not only to perform its own particular function well, but to harmonise perfectly with every other part of the Car.
AGENTS:
The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
125 Bubbling Well Rd., Shanghai
STANDARD MOTOR CO., LTD.
Coventry

Most Miles *per* Dollar

Look for This Name On Tires and Tubes

In the added size of this Firestone Cord Tire there is not only much extra mileage but car protection, comfortable riding and impressive looks.

Firestone Red Inner Tubes are known for their resistance to heat. They keep fresh and lively from season to season withstanding the most difficult tests of time and service.

Now, all over the world, the name Firestone on tire or tube has come to mean that rubber and workmanship cannot produce a better article of its kind.

The Central Garage Co.

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai

Tested 250,000 Miles—
Three-Point Cantilever Springs Greatest Improvement Since Pneumatic Tyres

OVERLAND 4 Motor Car has been tested as no car has ever been tested before.

250,000 miles (400,000 km.) of mountain trails, desert sand, heat, cold, mud and dust, demonstrated the quality of every part of the motor car long before we began manufacturing it for the public.

This remarkable test showed conclusively that Three-Point Cantilever Springs, exclusive with Overland, are the greatest improvement in riding comfort since the introduction of pneumatic tyres.

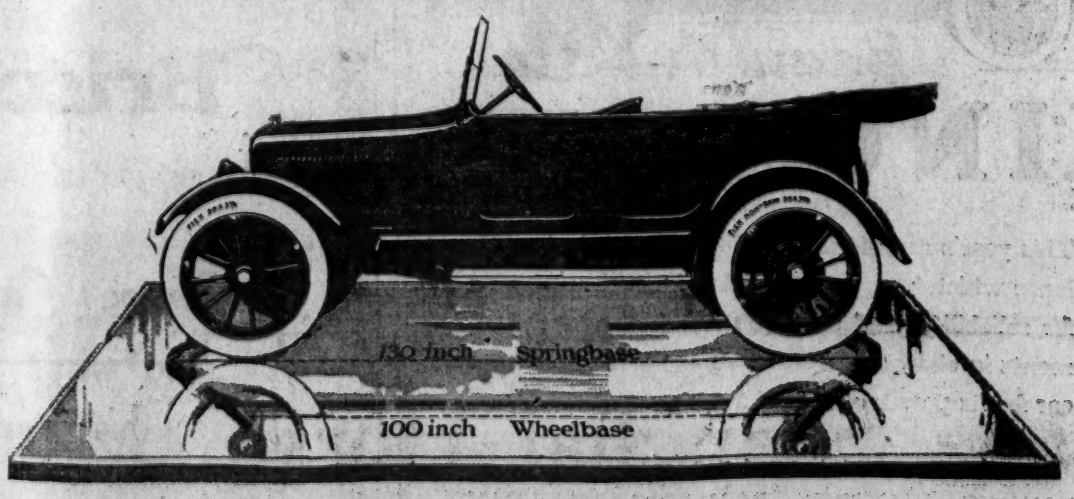
They protect the car from road shocks and prolong the life of every part.

They enable the wheels to hold better to the road. They give greater comfort under all road conditions.

They do away almost entirely with side sway and rebound which twist and rack the car.

Diagonal attachment of the Three-Point Springs at both ends of a 130-in. (3.3m) Springbase gives the steadiness and smooth riding of the heavy car of long wheelbase.

Equipment is complete from Auto-Lite Starting and Lighting System to Marshall Divan Spring Upholstery.



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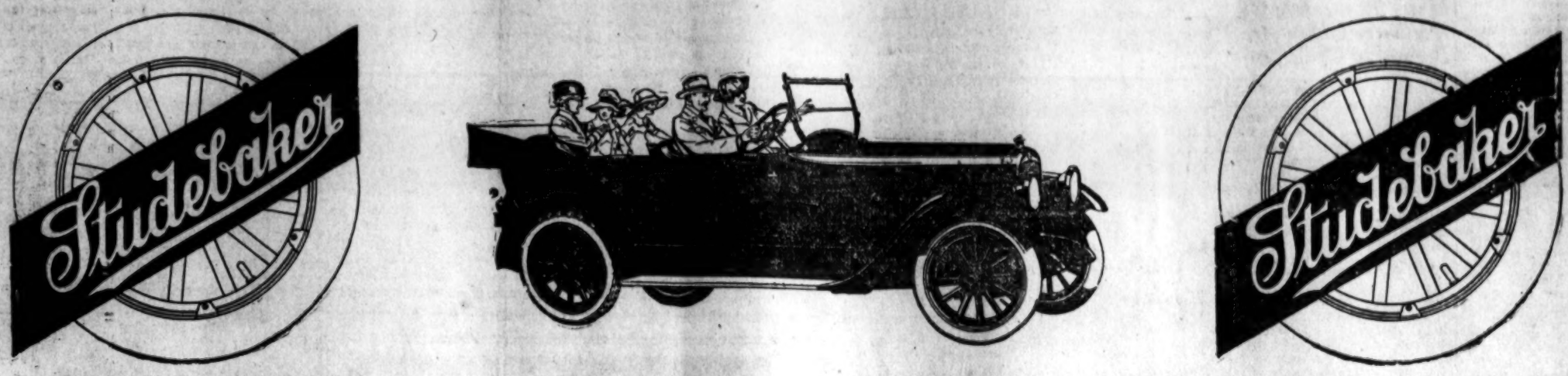

Based on a Practical Assurance of WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY

THE wide popularity accorded to the Studebaker "Special-Six" all over the world is due to its exceptional features, its undisputed first place among six-cylinder cars. From dumb-iron to rear lamp, the "Special-Six" establishes a reputation for the completeness of its quality—a quality that is *right-through.* This exceptional car is distinguished by all the high-grade appointments and features enumerated in the Studebaker specification, hence

THE Studebaker "SPECIAL-SIX"

the thorough conviction among the world's motorists that the Studebaker "Special-Six" is the greatest success yet achieved by the Studebaker organization. All the expert financial and industrial resources, all the trained skill and experience of one of the world's most famous engineering firms, have thus been utilized to produce the world's most famous six-cylinder car—the "Special-Six."

Beautiful in Design Mechanically Right

Thoroughly Modern

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

36 Bubbling Well Road, Garage Telephones: West 1641, 1642 and 1643

INCREASE OUTPUT BY JOY IN WORK

Is Policy Of Firestone Company At Big Arkon Plant, Says Cast

Increased production per capita and expansion of transportation facilities used in distributing what is produced afford the best solution of high cost of living problems, according to J. E. Cast, assistant sales manager Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, in a letter to the Shanghai Firestone distributor.

"Increased production, as we see it at Akron," said Mr. Cast, "comes largely through increasing the worker's joy in production. H. S. Firestone has believed this ever since he became a manufacturer, and it has never been a matter of theory alone with him.

"He does not win the worker by argument. He makes the worker feel content. Thousands of Firestone employes own stock in the company. Most of them are buying the houses they live in or already own them.

ON LABOR SURPLUS

"Labor-saving devices at one time made it possible for some employes to disregard the feeling of their employes and still keep production up to demand. There was a surplus of workers then and the employe co-operated in producing in order to hold his job.

"Today demand has increased because of higher standards of living, and new labor-saving devices are not being developed in keeping with this increase. The surplus of workers in not so great. Sound economic reasons, if no other, will therefore show the employer how necessary it is that capital and labor co-operate.

"The worker, for his part in the new order, must do his full share in production. As he receives what he demands, and the times demand for him, he must try to produce more. In the long run industry will only survive and allow him to take a greater share in what he produces by his producing more."

BETTER ROADS URGED

As regards the second agency he cites as potential in solving the high cost of living problem, that is, increased means of transportation, Mr. Cast believes the motor truck is rapidly coming to the relief of the distribution system. Better roads, he holds, are the only necessity in bettering the situation.

"Better roads," he said, "will cut the high cost of transportation, and thereby help wonderfully in reducing the high cost of living. Our ship-by-truck campaign is arousing interest in the motor truck in all sections of the country. Development of the ship-by-truck and the good roads movement should move side by side from this time forth.

WOULD LOWER H. C. L.

"Compared to the benefits they will bring to all who eat and wear shoes and clothing, the cost of hard-surfaced roads is negligible. The unimproved road is the profiteer's ambush, protecting as it does a long line of unnecessary middlemen and cormorants. Give the motor truck good roads and it will keep the cost of food to the consumer at the lowest possible figure by giving cheap and direct transportation. It will bring the city to the farmer's gate to the profit of both city dweller and farmer.

"Those sections of the country that cannot build hard-surfaced roads now should at least put in good drainage systems along the roads and give them the best dirt surface it is possible to secure. On well-kept dirt roads motor trucks equipped with pneumatic tires can operate twelve months in the year. For trucks thus equipped the gain that accrues in using a hard-surfaced road is in gas saved in the greater speed obtained."

Many Thousands Of Ex-Service Men Are Becoming Chauffeurs

Within six months there will be 50,800 fully qualified chauffeurs added to the number already existing in the United States. Of the 150,000 ex-service men students in the reconstruction schools being operated by the Knights of Columbus 50,000 are taking courses in auto mechanics.

The Knights, in their chain of fifty schools located in large industrial centers, are teaching the men the art of correct driving and the science of the car. One reason why the course is more popular than all others is that it leads to an outdoor avocation; another is that thousands of the former service men are ambitious to own their own cars and want to know as much as they can about the cars. The K. of C. give the ex-service men free tutoring, but civilians pay a nominal fee at the schools. All popular makes of cars are studied and the construction of the tires is a feature of the K. C. course.

New Records Set Up For Auto Racing

"Tommy" Milton inscribed his name in the world's book of fame several days ago when at Daytona Beach he traveled faster on land than man had ever gone before in his twin eight-cylinder, Deloco-equipped Deusenberg car, he broke Ralph de Palma's world's record for one kilometer, one mile, two miles, three miles, four miles, and five miles.

The trials were held under the auspices of the American Automobile Association and the official timing was done by Capt. R. A. Leavel, who had been given special permission by the government to go to Daytona to officiate at the event.

The times made by Milton and that are recognised as official by the A. A. A. Contest Board are as follows:

		Av. hr.
½ mile	0:11.57	155.57
1 kilometer	0:14.40	155.34
1 mile	0:23.57	156.04
2 miles	0:46.24	155.70
3 miles	1:15.04	145.93
4 miles	1:30.14	149.78
5 miles	2:00.04	149.95

The above records made with the Deusenberg 600-cubic-inch engine are very remarkable in comparison with the former records made by de Palma in a 900-cubic-inch engine. De Palma's records are as follows:

		Av. hr.
1 kilometer	0:14.86	150.55
1 mile	0:24.02	149.87
2 miles	0:49.54	145.35
3 miles	1:15.04	145.92
4 miles	1:39.77	144.33
5 miles	2:04.58	144.48

Rules For 'Poor Pedestrian'

1. Pedestrians crossing streets at night shall wear a white light in front and a red light in the rear.
2. Before turning to the right or left they shall give three short blasts on a horn at least three inches in diameter.
3. When an inexperienced automobile driver is made nervous by a pedestrian, he shall indicate the same, and the pedestrian shall hide behind a tree until the automobile has passed.
4. Pedestrians shall not carry in their pockets any sharp instrument which may cut automobile tires.
5. In dodging automobiles, pedestrians shall not run more than seven miles an hour.
6. Pedestrians must register at the beginning of each year and pay a license fee of $5 for the privilege of living. There shall be no rebate if they do not live the entire year.
7. Each pedestrian before receiving his license to walk upon the streets must demonstrate before an examining board his skill in dodging, leaping, crawling and extricating himself from machinery.
8. Pedestrians will be held responsible for all damages done to automobiles or their occupants by collision.—*Underwriters' Report.*

WOMAN IS MOTIVE THAT IMPELS MOST BUYERS OF CAR

In Selecting Auto Desire To Please Member Of Other Sex Is Impulse

"The incentive behind the sales of 90 percent of the automobiles is woman—lively woman," said the Sage of Motor Row.

"Europeans say that American men pamper their women, and to a certain extent this is true. It is the constant endeavor of every real American to provide his wife, his mother, or his sweetheart with the best and most pleasing things to which his coin can give expression in concrete form.

"The husband who buys a car may buy from motives of personal pride, yet back in his mind is the knowledge that his wife will derive pleasure from it. The son buys to bring into the life of his mother a joy that she had not known before—the joy of drives into the country.

"The lover buys with a sole eye to pleasing the fancy of his sweetheart, and it is she who often determines for him the make of car he purchases.

"This close contact with every day life is what makes automobile selling a real pleasure to the men in it. They know that every man who comes in to buy and does so, though he may not reveal his real motives, is swayed in his judgment by a woman who is dear to him."

HAITI REBELS EXPERT WITH BOWIE KNIVES

Detroit Representative Not Anxious To Expose Himself To Attack

Detroit, June 28.—Having heard vived descriptions of the elaborate carving process to which captives were subjected by Haiti rebels, M. E. Jones of Detroit frankly admits that he felt no particular curiosity to witness demonstrations of their skill and perhaps participate in them, when a band of the rebels attacked Port Au Prince while he was in that city recently. Mr. Jones, who has just returned from a nine months' tour through Mexico, Central America, part of South America and the West Indies for Dodge Brothers, motor car manufacturers, says he was in his hotel when the attack began and inasmuch as the hotel was on one side of the city and the battle on the other, he stayed there.

MARINES TO RESCUE

"I was told later," said Mr. Jones, "that the rebels got almost to the heart of the city before they were repulsed by the American marines. Although we have only a small force there—probably 2,000 in the entire country—our men were reported to have killed about 200 in driving them back. Manufacturers and other prominent men are pleading for better protection. By the provisions of our treaty with Haiti we are to preserve peace there for 20 years. Natives tell us we are not effectually doing it. As evidence they show us that frequent outrages are committed by the rebels and that they are never decisively beaten. I am told that the rebels delight in hideous tortures. First they cut off a prisoner's hands, then his feet, after which they slash his arms and legs and finally remove his head. Little wonder the law-abiding people are frightened. We had one scare after another while I was in Haiti. This country has had one king, two emperors and 24 presidents and only two of them have ever completed their terms of office.

"I saw some of the wounded rebels after the chief attack. Their fortitude is remarkable. Their religion—aboriginal African "voodism"—permits no complaint or grumbling. They certainly live up to it, even when they are almost cut to pieces."

Mr. Jones said that coffee and cotton grow wild in Haiti and that the soil is unusually rich, though little cultivated.

ALUMINUM DISCOVERIES

The Detroit man brought back details of the great aluminum discoveries that have caused such widespread excitement in the British and Dutch Guianas. The natives were using a peculiar clay-like mineral for street paving purposes when an American Aluminum Company representative discovered that the clay was in reality bauxite, from which aluminum is derived. He promptly acquired large concessions and his company is now ready to make shipments as soon as proper arrangements may be made with the Dutch government. The latter is said to be reluctant to tolerate foreign exploitation, but at the same time concedes the legality of the American firm's operations. The aluminum ore deposits are said to be almost unlimited.

Prosperity generally abounds in the countries visited by Mr. Jones and the opportunity for profitable trade relations never was better, he said. Dodge Brothers already have a strong foothold in the majority of the populated districts, the problem is almost entirely one of being able to meet the demand for cars.

TRAFFIC PROBLEM LOOMING BIGGER

Especially Acute In American Cities—United States Has Five-Sixths Of Cars

Now that traffic conditions are becoming so congested in all the large cities, it has become a serious problem to find out what is to be done in the future when there will be even more automobiles than there are at the present time.

At the present there are some 7,884,000 automobiles in the whole world. Of these there are over 6,500,000 in the United States alone. That means that there are five times as many motor cars in the United States as in all the rest of the world put together. Other automobiles, other than those in the United States are divided as follows: Great Britain, 415,000; Canada, 300,000; France, 200,000; Germany, 75,000; Italy, 35,000; Argentina, 35,000; the Netherlands, 20,000; Russia, 15,000; Japan, 3,000, and all other countries 321,00 cars.

These figures show how greatly congested motor traffic is in the United States compared with any other of these countries, but that is not the real end of the problem, by any means. Production in the United States for this year will put at least 2,000,000 more cars on the roads.

In a very short time in America the traffic problem in the cities will call for a radical revision of all existing ideas of city planning, and possibly for a great change in the planning of highways.

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BUILT of materials which are rigidly tested and the best that money can buy. FEDERAL Motor Lorries will stand hardships of which no other lorry can boast, without breakdown.

The lorry in all parts of the world under all conditions—which is moving goods fast and dependably and at a lower cost, is the FEDERAL.

FEDERAL Lorries have maintained this superiority by the careful findings of haulage needs through its engineers for the past ten years.

If you want dependability and economy in transportation, investigate the FEDERAL.

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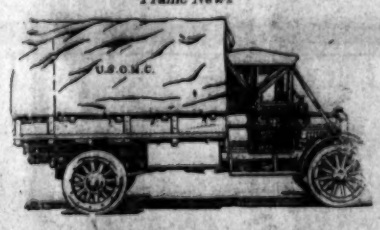

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Factory—Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. Foreign Dept.—18 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

When one looks for the reasons why the Hupmobile is so generally regarded as an exceptional value, he quickly discovers that beauty of design is one of the foremost. The Hupmobile is always spoken of as being an unusually handsome car.

BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS

Body Types—Five-seater touring car, two-seater roadster.
Wheelbase—112 inches, (2.84 m).
Cylinders—Four, cast en-bloc, removable head 3¼" bore x 5½" stroke, 83 x 140 mm.
Starting and Lighting—Electric—two unit system.
Ignition—High tension magneto.
Electric-two unit system.
Fuel System—Vacuum feed.
Lubrication—Pressure system with pump.
Clutch—Dry disc type—7 plates.
Tyres—815 x 105 mm. clincher or 32" x 4" straight side. Demountable rims.
Wheels—Wooden (Artillery type).
Color—Blue or gray body.

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The Gordon Tire isn't one of the quantity production tires. Gordons are made rather slowly—one at a time and each one right—truly custom built.

We are selling Gordon Tires, all popular sizes, direct to Motor Car Owners.

Keep your tires inflated to their specified pressure
It will pay you.

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Special attention is given to the all-important detail of packing for export.

The Rubberized Spring Clip Binding Post, shown in the illustration, is a Columbia feature that saves battery life. With this Binding Post it is simply a matter of pressing down the spring and inserting the wire—and the connection is made.

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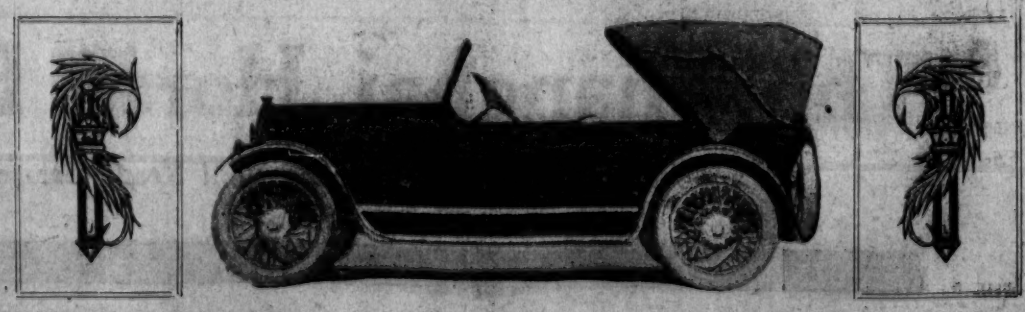


Safety First, Last And All The Time In Driving

Summarised briefly, the characteristics of a good driver are care and caution under all circumstances and conditions.

These apply with equal force to show driving through congested traffic or on the open highway with nothing either before or behind looming as an obstruction of any kind.

Care and caution apply even to the manner in which the steering wheel is held, either at low or high speed, and to the position of gear shift when ascending or descending a grade.

CAREFUL FROM HABIT

The careful and cautious driver is such, not by reason of fear of any kind, but usually from force of habit. He is careful and cautious unconsciously. It is his repair bills that are lower than others; it is he who knows that "service" is in his car and that it is up to him to get it out of it.

Taken for example, the mere matter of holding the steering wheel; the careful driver has a firm grip on it, the right hand clutching the wheel at a point about one-third of the distance up from the bottom point on the right side and the left hand similarly placed at a point about one-third of the distance down from the top on the left side.

CARELESS DRIVING

On the other hand the careless driver may usually be found with one hand, or two, hanging loosely over the lower rim of the wheel and palms down. Experienced drivers in nearly every instance clutch the wheel from below the rim with palms up.

It does not follow that these wheel-holds are the only safe ones, but they are secure and safe under all conditions and are the positions that are recommended by the most experienced drivers. If not comfortable positions at first, they can be cultivated, and in a short time become a matter of habit.

SPEED NOT CARELESSNESS

Because a driver is a fast driver does not stamp him as a careful driver; such a driver is often quite the reverse. Nine times out of ten he may get to his objective point quicker than someone else, but his journey is usually accompanied by taking a number of unnecessary risks. Today there is hardly an accident that afterwards, under analysis, will not reveal some glaring bit of carelessness.

The careful and cautious driver starts his car with a smooth, quiet acceleration of his motor, dropping in the clutch with a smooth, velvet-like motion, shifting into the various gears without clashing, the change from low to high being accomplished in such a manner that the passengers in the car are hardly conscious of the change that has taken place.

CLASHING GEARS

It is not necessary to clash the gears, yet many drivers go through their whole motoring experience with a continuous clash; they drop in their clutch in such a manner that their passengers are frequently tipped up "on their neck." And when these same drivers stop their cars they usually grind their brakes and stop with a suddenness that nearly throws the passengers out of the car.

These same drivers complain the loudest when they are compelled to replace a ring, or a piano gear, or reline their brakes. Their repair bills are the most frequent and the most expensive, yet if their mistakes are pointed out to them they usually resent it. Frequently the result is a dissatisfied owner and a "knocker" abroad, who can do and does considerable unjustifiable harm.

Driving up and down steep grades is no more difficult to the careful and experienced driver than traveling on the level. It is only the "nut" who insists on taking every hill on high. Usually the "nut" driver hits the top of the grade on high with his motor laboring and "knocking" every "knock" contributing a little to the ultimate damage and ruin of his car.

Gears are placed in an automobile for a purpose and should be utilised. It is always advisable to remember that one law of mechanics says that "in order to gain speed you must sacrifice power, and in order to gain power you must sacrifice speed." One cannot get away from this. If a driver is approaching a hill he needs first of all power. A lower gear provides this and should be used. Also, of the grade than when in the middle it is easier to shift near the bottom of it.

DESCENDING GRADES

In descending a grade the careless driver will apply his brakes, both foot and emergency. The careful driver shifts into a lower gear and brakes on the compression of the motor; in a slight grade he utilises the second gear, and on a steeper he uses the low. In each instance, however, his foot brakes or emergency brakes are used merely as an auxiliary. Usually he descends the grade with the switch off and when he turns the switch on again at the bottom he does so as to not cause a loud explosion in the muffler. This muffler explosion often "blows out" the muffler, rendering it useless and making necessary a replacement.

Driving rapidly over rough spots does not eliminate the discomfort of traveling over this kind of road. Not only that, but bouncing up and down in the rear grind the tread off the tire and is even worse than skidding or sliding the tires under heavy brake pressure.

Skidding on wet streets may be eliminated to a large extent by careful drivers. The careful driver when "sees" a skid ahead slows up, gets into a lower gear and applies the brakes very gently. Disengaging the brakes usually precipitates a skid which is quickly beyond any control. Especially is this true when the brakes are not properly equalised.

OIL FOE OF RUBBER

Car owners should be watchful to prevent the formation of oil puddles in the small depressions in the floor of the garage. Oil is a deadly enemy of rubber, and an oily garage floor will do more to destroy a set of tires than hundreds of miles of actual service.

National Auto Party Proposed

Now that the political pot is boiling and a dozen or so candidates have tossed their hats into the ring, why not a National Automobile Party?

At first glance this may seem to be rather amusing, but when we think it over it appeals as rather serious. There are now about 7,000,000 motor cars and trucks in the U. S. A. In two years there will be 10,000,000. Even with the present number of owners, if all voted the National Automobile ticket, they could swing every national and state election.

"For a platform," suggests A. E. Hale, the National Automobile party might adopt the followings:

"1—Good roads everywhere—with a just distribution of the cost thereof.

"2—Scientific supervision of gasoline sources of production.

"3—Fuller use of the highways for passenger transportations by motor car and freight transportation by motor truck—same to be encouraged by the Federal and State governments.

"4—Widening of highways wherever necessary to care for the constantly growing volume of automobile traffic.

"5—A scientific investigation of license rates and a just way of determining them.

"6—For president, a big automotive business man who could operate the executive end of our national affairs on the same basis of efficiency as he operates his factory."

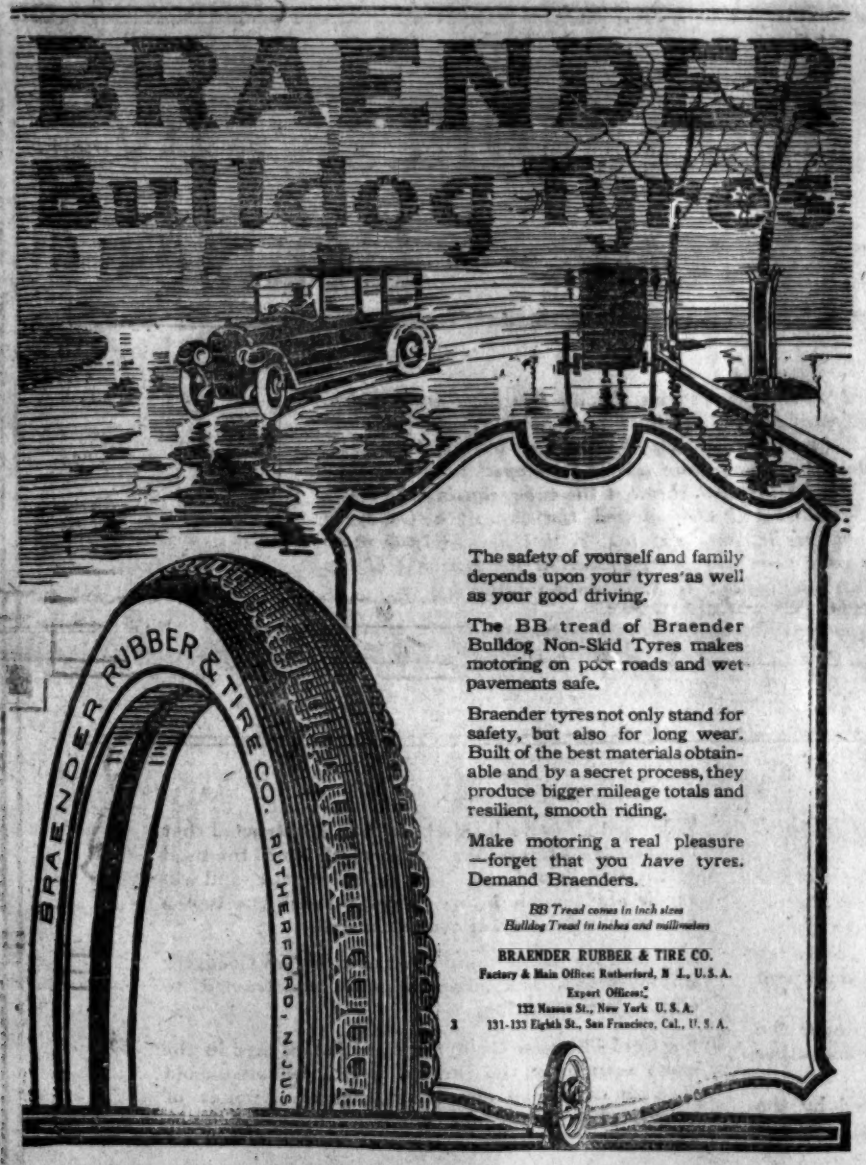
Inspect Wiring To Keep Car In Good Condition

"If car owners would make a point of inspecting the wiring on their machines two or three times a year," says a Shanghai Garage man, "a lot of trouble would be avoided.

"There is no such thing as tightening a connection so that you are sure it will stay. The constant jar and sway of a car will sometimes succeed in working loose a nut that has been jammed down so tight that it seemed to be there for keeps. This is particularly likely to happen if there is slack in the wire so that it whips back and forth.

"It is quite common to find batteries that are under-charged for no other reason than neglect of the owner to keep connections tight between battery and generator."

BRAENDER Bulldog Tyres



The safety of yourself and family depends upon your tyres as well as your good driving.

The BB tread of Braender Bulldog Non-Skid Tyres makes motoring on poor roads and wet pavements safe.

Braender tyres not only stand for safety, but also for long wear. Built of the best materials obtainable and by a secret process, they produce bigger mileage totals and resilient, smooth riding.

Make motoring a real pleasure —forget that you *have* tyres. Demand Braenders.

BB Tread comes in inch sizes
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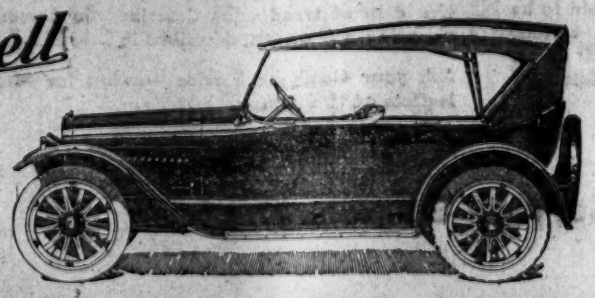

This beautiful 5-passenger Model has a 120-inch wheel-base. In all the New Models nearly 100 costly improvements are embodied.

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JOHNS-MANVILLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Effective against Gasoline and Oil Fires
Also fillers in stock.

VIKING TIRES
are good tires at a good price. Guaranteed 5,000 MILES

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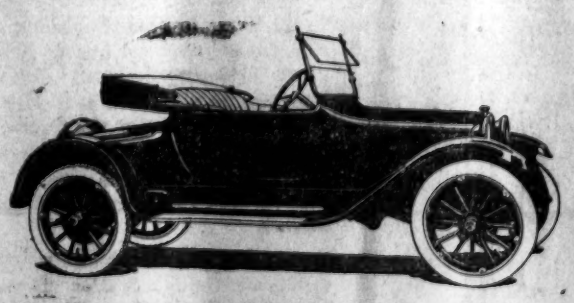


A World-Wide Good Name

This business has not grown just because the Automobile business has grown.

It has grown because there has grown up in America, and all over the world, a demand for the kind of a motor car Dodge Brothers build.

It has grown because the users of these cars have given Dodge Brothers a good name as careful, conscientious manufacturers.

The result is that wherever two words—Dodge Brothers—are seen, they stand as a symbol of exceptional motor car value.

Even when they appear, all alone, on a window, or a wall, or a bulletin board, they instantly mean something special and significant to the passer-by.

They call up a picture of a particular kind of a motor car.

Or, to be exact, a particular kind of motor car workmanship, which people have come to associate with the name Dodge Brothers.

The two words—Dodge Brothers—are an advertisement in themselves, not merely in America, but the world over.

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE COMPANY, LTD.
Operating
THE STAR GARAGE and THE EASTERN GARAGE
Our Main Showroom at
The Star Garage -:- -:- 125 Bubbling Well Road

DRIVER IS FACTOR IN REDUCING COST OF RUNNING TRUCK

Inefficient Operation May Be Cause Of Heavy Cost In Operating Fleets

One of the reasons why so many motor truck operators fail to appreciate the importance of the driver in the truck transportation system is that most of them approach the subject from the passenger car angle. The average motor truck operator has kept a passenger car long before he thought of converting his business transportation system from horses to trucks. For this reason he carries the passenger car view of the driver into the truck field, where it is totally wrong.

BUSINESS PROPOSITION

The passenger car is designed to give its owner pleasure and to serve his convenience. It is not brought from motives of economy, though in the end it contributes to just that. On the other hand the truck is a business proposition pure and simple. It does not add to the owner's pleasure nor does it serve his personal convenience. The chauffeur of the passenger car may be most inefficient as far as keeping down expenses goes and yet his style of driving may suit the owner admirably, because pleasure and convenience are the first considerations, not economy. The motor truck, on the other hand, must return a direct dividend in economy or it is not serving the end for which it is installed.

It is for this reason that the wise truck owner will insist on proper education of his drivers. The driver cannot be expected to know for himself what will best serve the interests of the owner; he must be carefully instructed and then care must be taken to see that he carries out the lesson he has received.

SCHEDULE OF INSTRUCTIONS

The only satisfactory method of imparting this information is to draw up a regular schedule of maintenance instructions daily, weekly and monthly. Also the work required of drivers will vary in different truck fleets. In the smaller fleets the men will be required to do all the ordinary maintenance "chores," only the repairs and more difficult adjustments being sent to the repair shop or service station. In many of the larger fleets the drivers are not permitted to perform any work whatever except the actual driving. Perhaps the average condition is that wherein the driver must perform the ordinary outline of caring for his vehicle.

LUBRICATION IMPORTANT

The most important factor in truck maintenance is lubrication. It has been wisely said that if lubrication was perfect the vehicle would never wear out. Of course we cannot have perfect lubrication, but we can make sure that this vitally important operation is carried out to the best possible advantage under present conditions. The only satisfactory way of insuring maximum lubricating efficiency is to draw up a chart, showing the various operations and the periods at which they must be carried out. The chart will show, for instance, that every day the steering knuckle pins must receive proper lubrication, together with the clutch thrust bearing and the throwout collar.

Another item on the daily maintenance list will be the tires. These should be carefully gone over every night. Cuts should be plugged at once, and in case of the larger injuries they should be vulcanised if the casings are pneumatics and shaved off in the case of solids.

INSPECTIONS VITAL

Inspections are a vitally important part of proper truck maintenance. The most satisfactory system appoints a certain day of the week when the driver must give the truck a thorough inspection, which will include the brake and steering linkage, the ignition system and oil housings, wheel bearings, etc. Such a regular inspection will disclose incipient causes of trouble before they have a chance to develop.

In addition to the weekly inspection it will be found an efficient method to devote one day a month to a more comprehensive overhauling. This will include the lubrication system entire, the various parts of the mechanism, the braking system, the steering system and a general tightening up of bolts and adjustments of parts that seem to need such treatment.

WEEKLY OVERHAULING

In many fleets it has been found advantageous to devote one day a week to overhauling. That is to say, each truck has one day off the road, during which it is completely gone over by the driver or the mechanical man of the fleet. When systematic inspection and adjustment of this kind rule there is no need for the ordinary yearly or semi-yearly retirement of the truck to the service station for an expensive overhauling. It is simply another example of the working out of the old adage that "a stitch in time saves nine."

By no means the least factor in the education of the truck driver is the little item of encouragement. Give the man an incentive to learn and he will do it willingly. Hold out the promise of more money in return for increased proficiency and you will be surprised how quickly the men will buckle down to the educational work. In this connection a fair and equitable bonus system is a wonderful help. Even a poor driver can be made a better one by reasonable encouragement, by making it worth his while to be a better one.

MEETINGS OF DRIVERS

The value of weekly meetings of the drivers is also suggested. One operator of a big fleet of trucks has made this a feature of his work from the beginning. The men get together one night in the week and discuss the operations of their vehicles. They offer suggestions for bettering the service, and if they prove helpful the suggestor is rewarded. In case where only two or three trucks are operated the owner ought to make a practice of having a weekly talk with his men and of going over with them the work that they have done.

In conclusion, it is obvious the great need is to make the men something more than mechanical units of the system. Show them how to apply their brains to their jobs and then treat them so that they will want to use their education to their own and your advantage.

Motor Truck Tips

Mixing Electrolyte.—The electrolyte or liquid which covers the plates of the storage battery is composed of 12 parts distilled water and one part sulphuric acid. In mixing the solution be careful to pour your acid into the water very slowly. Never pour the water into the acid, as this will cause an explosion.

Shackle Bolt Lubrication.—Much trouble results from improper lubrication of the shackle bolts. The oil hole for this part is frequently so placed that it is impossible to get at conveniently. The weight of the truck should always rest on the opposite side from the oil hole. In many cases the weight of the car does not rest on the two of the shackle bolts and then the oil holes should be on top. But where the weight does rest on top the oil holes should be in the bottom.

Adjustable Spanner Wrench.—It is possible to make a very useful spanner wrench by drilling two holes in the ends of the jaws of a pair of pipe pliers and driving pieces of drill rod through permitting them to protrude about three-eighths of an inch above the metal of the pliers. In this way you have an adjustable spanner wrench and can still use the pliers for its appointed work.

Generator Failure.—In case of the failure of the generator to work, the usual procedure, though it will not serve in some makes, is to remove the fuse cover on top of the front head of the generator to see if the field fuse is blown: also examine the fuse clips to see if they are making good contact on the connectors at both ends of the fuse. If the fuse is not blown the generator brushes should be inspected to see that they are bearing properly on the commutator and do not bind in their respective holders. A slight pressure is applied to the tops of the brushes to seat them properly and will be indicated by the meter showing a charge. This advice is becoming more pertinent every day as the number of trucks fitted with starting and lighting systems increases.

Water Pump Lubrication.—Most trucks use pump water circulation, and it is very important that the grease cups lubricating this unit should be kept filled with beef or mutton tallow or some other heavy grease not affected by water.

Roadside Hint.—The driver of a motor truck should be taught when his engine stops while the vehicle is on the road first to look in the gasoline tank and make sure carelessness has not operated here. Next he should see if he has a spark at the plugs. Then he should try priming, and if that fails he must run down the trouble by process of elimination.

CORN AND SNOW FLAKES

Akron, Ohio, generally known as the rubber of the world is also the home of factories that turn out various brands of Quaker Oats. An underground pipe line, worked on the suction principle, conveys the grain from one plant, through the center of the city to another plant. During the last cold spell this pipe bursted and corn flakes were mixed with snow flakes in a veritable geyser that covered the street.

Where Motors Are Unknown

There are still some places in the civilised world that know nothing of automobiles. Nuns at Notting Hill convent near London, Eng., were surprised at the peculiar horseless vehicle awaiting them. And even in the United States at Tangier Island, Va., where the constable shot a lad for sitting on the porch on Sunday, there is not a single motor vehicle for the 2,000 inhabitants.

NEW NATIONAL PARK TO HAVE HIGHWAY SOON

Roosevelt Reservation Includes Most Majestic Region Of Sierras

Washington despatches recently carried the news that the bill to create the Roosevelt National Park in the High Sierras of California had been favorably reported out of committee, and that there was not the slightest doubt that it would be passed at the present session of Congress. Certainly no measure in years has carried an equal amount of interest to out-door lovers of California, and especially to motorists of California, for it will deed forever to the public use to honor the memory of Theodore Roosevelt, 1,600 square miles of the most marvellous scenery in America—a rugged region larger than the State of Rhode Island, that includes the giant trees of the present Sequoia and General Grant parks, the wonderful Kings River Canyon and such peaks as Whitney, highest in the United States, and Mt. Langley, Mt. Tyndall, Mt. Williamson and others of the most majestic of the Sierra summit.

"It is a region that for the most part is unfamiliar to the motorist, because at present most of it is inaccessible by motor car. The Sequoia National Park and the Gen. Grant National Park, which will be both included in the Roosevelt Park, are of course both accessible by automobile, but Kings River Canyon today belongs solely to those who seek it afoot or horseback," says E. A. Hamlim, manager of J. W. Leavitt & Co., Oldsmobile distributors.

"It is possible to motor as far as Hume at the present time, but the plans of the California State Highway Commission call for the building of a road as far as Kanawyers, in the heart of the Kings river country.

"When this road is built the California motorist will have a new, natural wonderland thrown open for his touring pleasure, and the new motorland in the High Sierra will surpass in scenic grandeur even the wonders of the Yosemite.

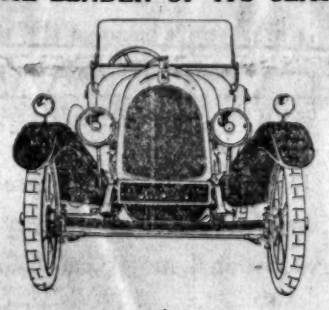
"The Kings and Kearn river canyons with their rushing waterfalls, giant trees and inaccessible peaks have scenic qualities possessed by no equal area in America, and the opening of this territory to motors will give California another National park, which will serve as an unequalled drawing card for Americans who love the great outdoors.

"The existing Sequoia National Park took its name very properly from the towering native trees so numerous within its boundaries. The new Roosevelt Park will include the big trees, as one of its features in setting of mountain and cascade extending for 75 miles from north to south.

"This Yosemite National Park and the Roosevelt National Park will be connected by the John Muir Trail, which now leads from Mt. Whitney into the Yosemite."

KAPODRY FOR MOTOR HOODS
(TRADE MARK) AND
RHINOHYD COMMERCIAL HOODS AND AGRICULTURAL SHEETS
THE Exact Materials used by BRITISH WAR OFFICE for their WATERPROOF COVERS
ALSO
ALL MOTOR BODY FITTINGS
Write For List to:—
E. JOHNSTON, 8, Broad Street, Bloomsbury
LONDON, ENGLAND.

11·9 BEAN
"THE LEADER OF ITS CLASS."



THE 11·9 Bean is built on very robust lines to give long and faithful service to its owner even under the most arduous conditions. Hills and bad roads hold no terrors for the Bean. The highly-efficient 11·9 engine develops more than ordinary power for its size, the springs are large and designed to withstand hard wear, the road clearance ample. One of the finest factories is responsible for its production, and modern manufacturing methods for its very moderate price.

BRIEF SPECIFICATION

Four-cylinder monobloc engine, 69 x 120 mm. Pressure fed lubrication. Zenith carburettor. H.T. magneto ignition. Thermo syphon cooling. Leather to metal cone clutch. Three-speed and reverse. Bevel drive. Detachable wheels. Electric starting and lighting.

PRICES: Delivered our Works.

Open 2-Seater ... ... £525 2 Seater Coupé £600
Open 4-Seater ... ... £550 4-Seater Coupé £650
11·9 Bean Chassis complete, £425.

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Saving 2,000 Miles by Repairing Stone Bruises

A Goodyear Tire that looked perfectly sound on the outside blew out one day. The owner took it to a Goodyear Service Station. Examination revealed a fabric bruise on the inside of the tire-probably caused by bumping into a sharp curb. The bruise had been neglected so long that it had developed into a serious fracture whose edges caught and pinched through the tube, causing the blow-out. The Goodyear Service Station Dealer advised the use of a Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch. The car owner had one put in. With it he got 2,000 more miles from the tire. Ask your Goodyear Service Station for Lesson 4 of the Goodyear Conservation Course, telling how to care for stone-bruised tires.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

The Goodyear All-Weather Tread is a tough, thick muscular shield for the tire body.

But not even the All-Weather Tread can protect the inner plies of fabric tires when cars are backed sharply against squared curbs or strike objects at high speed.

In such cases these innermost layers of fabric are sometimes stretched beyond their elastic limit and some of the threads have to break.

The tire is weakened at this point, and under the strains of active use the fracture enlarges and other plies begin to give way.

Eventually the tube is caught and pinched by the jaws of the resulting fabric break and a blow-out follows.

Generally such tires can be satisfactorily repaired.

Goodyear Service Station Dealers and many car-owners use the Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch, temporarily repair such bruises until it is possible to have them permanently vulcanized; or if the tire is too old to be worth vulcanizing the Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch, securely cemented in, makes a permanent repair which will enable the tire to deliver a great many additional miles of service.

This most effective inside boot is so constructed that it presents its full reinforcing strength from the bead of the tire on one side clear across the tire, and will repair any possible injury—a cut through the top—a blow-out in the side, or even a rim-out.

It gained its name many years ago, before Goodyear improvements had produced tires constructed to eliminate rim-cutting.

For Cord Tires the Goodyear Cord Patch, used in the same manner as the rim-cut patch, will enable old tires to deliver an almost unbelievable amount of service after they would otherwise have had to be discarded.

Lesson 4 of the Goodyear Conservation Course tells you how to detect and repair stone bruises—one of a number of little things that save big tire bills.

Others are proper inflation, described in Lesson 3; and the care of tread cuts, described in Lesson 2; and "turning up" wheels, described in Lesson 1.

Ask your Goodyear Service Station for the lesson leaflets on this course.

Goodyear Service Station Dealers

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.
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The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
Operating
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SHANGHAI

GOODYEAR

LAMP BULBS PLAY IMPORTANT PART, MOTORISTS TOLD

Exasperation And Fuss Result From Neglect To Carry Spare Ones In Cars

Lamp bulbs, though they constitute but a small part of the car, are nevertheless very important, and those who have been unfortunate enough to be caught without a spare and no garage for miles will forever believe the lamp bulb as important as the storage battery.

There is no more exasperating moment than when you fuss around trying to put a bulb in a socket and the bulb won't fit; or you have a bulb with a single contact base and the socket calls for a double contact base. Or perhaps your car is fitted with a twelve-volt system and you have a six-volt spare—blowout.

CARRY SPARES

It should be the duty of every automobile owner to carry spare bulbs, and also know that he is carrying the right kind, for headlamps, tail light, dash, etc. He should also carry spare fuses of the right kind and make for his car. The bulbs and fuses should be kept in a special carrier; otherwise you won't have the bulbs very long and the fuses cannot be found even by a process server.

Throwing bulbs around is not the best thing for them, even though the modern bulb can stand a little punishment. Door pockets and other receptacles should not be used for storing bulbs or fuses. Any supply store will show you a bulb carrier, sell you the proper bulbs and fuses, and make your lighting worries that much less.

THE VOLTAGE

You ought to know enough about your car so that you can buy bulbs intelligently. You must know the voltage of the system. Nearly all are six volts now, but some use twelve, and some older cars eighteen or twenty-four volts. In some cars a twelve-volt system is divided and six volts used for lighting.

You must know these things to know the type of bulbs to buy. The candle power also is important to know. When you go into a shop for bulbs be ready to tell the type, whether single or double contact; the voltage and whether you want vacuum or nitrogen types. The latter is the more economical, giving more light for the same current, so it pays to spend a little more for them.

SERIES CONNECTED

Headlamps are often so connected that when the switch is thrown to "dim" the bulbs are in series owing to the use of a series connection. When in series connection if one lamp burns out the other will not burn.

In series wiring only one wire is used. In parallel wiring two wires are used, and this is the connection employed when the lamps are burning brightly. You may find that when "dim" is used one lamp will burn brigher than the other, especially when the engine is stopped. This is due to differing resistance in the bulbs, and a change of bulb sometimes remedies the trouble.

If you have a six-volt bulb in a twelve-volt circuit you will burn out the bulb. It will flare up for a second and burn out. If you put a three-volt bulb in a six-volt circuit, the same thing happens. If you put a twelve-volt bulb in a six-volt circuit the bulb burns very dimly. All bulbs are marked 6-8, 12-16 or 3-4. This means that the lower figure is the voltage at which it is designed to operate, but it will stand the higher voltage without burning out.

In many cars the dash lamp and tail lamp are connected in series; that is, one wire is used to connect the two lamps, the circuit being completed by a ground connection. In this case, or any case where there is a series connection, if one bulb burns out the other in series will not burn. Where such a connection is used and one bulb burns out one may use the burned-out bulb to get light at the good bulb by breaking the glass and connecting the two lead wires.

CONNECT PARTS

If a fuse should burn out and the cause is found one may merely connect the parts into which the fuse fits, using a piece of wire or a small piece of metal. If the cause is not found this should not be done. If you carry spare fuses and a new one burns out quickly, don't install another until you find out where the trouble lies. Look for a short circuit.

They All Fall For It — By T. E. Powers

DIDN'T I TELL YOU TO STOP?
OH HOW NICE YOUR UNIFORM FITS YOU -
I'LL GIVE YOU A TICKET.'
I SAW YOU IN THE PARADE AND YOU LOOKED SO SUPERIOR TO THE OTHERS
I COULD TELL IT WAS YOU YOU LOOKED SO HANDSOME AND DIGNIFIED —
I HAVE OFTEN NOTICED YOUR GRACEFUL GESTURES ON THE AVENUE
DRIVE ON!
BULL
T. E. POWERS

Syphon Thermostat Answer To Puzzle Of Long Standing

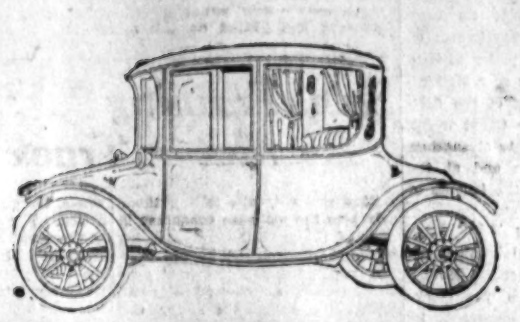
One of the problems that has baffled automotive engineers for years has been that of keeping the water temperature of a car at the point of greatest efficiency. At first it was largely a hit-or-miss proposition, mostly miss. In recent years a few models have appeared with radiator shutters operated from the dash. This method is successful if the driver of the car happens to be a good guesser.

"Now comes the syphon thermostat, which at last solves the question of absolute motor efficiency. This attachment, which is an exclusive feature of the Columbia 'gem of the highway' cars, automatically controls the angle of the radiator shutters, so that the motor is kept at a uniform temperature of 180 to 200 degrees, the temperature at which a motor has been found to run most efficiently," says distributors of the Columbia car.

"With the motor kept at this uniform temperature gas vaporises completely as it enters the intake valves; there are no hot spots and the result is less carbon and more mileage."

Milburn

LIGHT ELECTRIC



Odorless, noiseless riding is an item which makes driving in a *MILBURN* the height of summer comfort.

Whether it's a cool spin in the evening before bedtime, or a run to and from the office in the heat of the day, a *MILBURN ELECTRIC* offers the most pleasure and requires the least effort of any car now sold in China.

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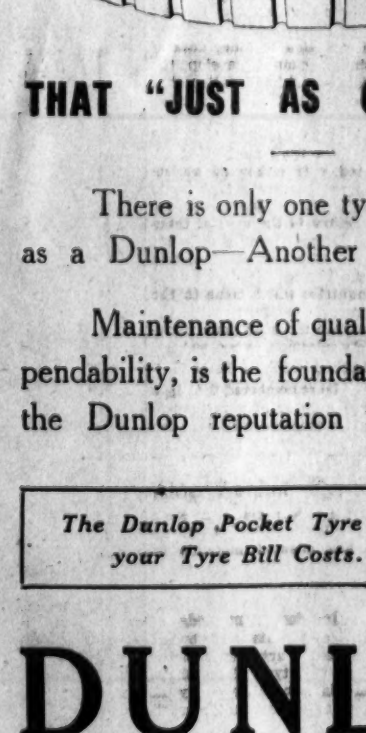

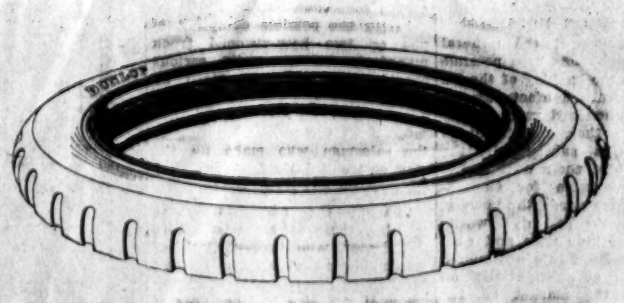

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EXPANSION OF MOTOR COMPANY IS GREATEST SEEN IN AMERICA YET

Conservative Boston Financial Paper Gives Striking Facts

FINDS POLICY UNSELFISH

Supreme Court Decision Makes Possible Novel Dividend Policy

General Motors Company is expanding faster than any corporation in American history and it is not expanding by taking in other concerns. This is the flat footed assertion of the reliable, conservative Boston News Bureau in an article on the dividend policy of General Motors Company as a striking example of the result of the decision of the Supreme Court which enabled the company to strengthen its financial position and at the same time multiply the income of its stockholders.

ANOMALY IS SEEN

"Indeed, the anomalous situation is presented of the General Motors Company, taking from the stockholders one-half the expected 20 percent cash dividends, thus keeping $15,000,000 per annum in the treasury, yet giving the stockholders, more than double the dividends expected. The stockholders, for the one-half cash dividends withheld, get the same in stock selling at 300 percent premium," says the article.

"Again behold the magic in the motor age! The General Motors Company reports for the past year less than $40 per share in earnings after Federal taxes and then starts the dividends of the present year on a 20 percent per annum basis divided between cash and stock, so that the value of the whole is about $50 per share, or more than 25 percent larger than the past year's earnings."

Workingmen's houses which formerly cost $2,000 now cost from $3,300 to $8,000, although the General Motors Company recently signed a contract for 100 houses to cost above the cellar and foundations just above $1,000 each. But this is a trifling item compared with the expression which is necessary in this line and nearly a hundred other lines.

A list of the General Motors plants and factories, allied industries and accessory corporations would astonish most well-informed people conversant with factory and financial lines.

HOW EXPANSION POSSIBLE

The expansion of the General Motors Company has been possible by reason of the backing of the Du Ponts, successful manufacturers for more than a hundred years. They have now in their investment in General Motors substantially the market value of their own shares at the quoted price for General Motors. In other words, the powder, paint, chemistry and dye works and collateral industries and cash assets of the Du Ponts are quoted in Du Ponts at substantially no value above the market of the General Motors shares held by the Du Ponts Company.

This may be more or less a reflection of the fact that the proportionate part of the gross business of the General Motors Company owned by the Du Pont Company is larger than the volume of the Du Pont business itself, and the Du Ponts have no small business.

WHERE STOCK HELD

The Du Ponts, President Durant and their friends and associates account for substantially four-fifths of the ownership in General Motors shares.

It is this concentrated backing of William C. Durant that has enabled the General Motors to take the leadership in the American motors industry and place it in position where its common stock is selling above the total value of the common shares of the United States Steel Corporation. Its annual gross output is in line to soon pass in dollars value the output of the United States Steel Corporation. Yet the Steel Corporation has a total capital and selling value of more than twice that of the General Motors Corporations.

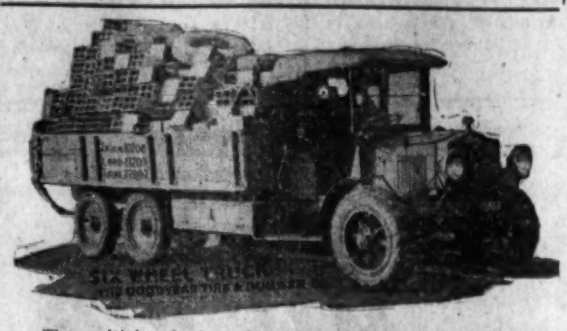
Those locally interested in the concern are the Royal Hawaiian Sales Company, who sell under them the Chevrolet and Oldsmobile machines; the American Hawaiian Motors, the Cadillac; the von Hamm-Young Company, the Buick; and the Schuman Carriage Company, the Oakland.

Synopsized the article shows that in April of the present year it was turning out 1,800 motors a day, and before the end of the year it counts on doing a gross business exceeding one billion dollars per annum.

CUTS LIVING COSTS

The General Motors Company is expanding to enlarge its own output and to help reduce the cost of living by furnishing the country with much needed farm tractors and farm wagons.

Motor Truck Of The Future?



The multiple wheel truck with tandem axle drive is now declared to be practical after two years of experiment conducted by The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio. E. W. Templin, designing engineer of the Highway Transportation Department of Goodyear declares that the principle of the six wheel truck can no longer be questioned, and that the type he has been working on for the past two years is practical in every way and needs only a few minor changes before it is ready to be manufactured and placed on the market.

Sales Training Badly Needed By Motor Truck Dealers

"Are motor trucks selling themselves to the ultimate consumer in spite of the present merchandising methods as employed by the average retail truck salesmen?" asks G. D. Wilson, director of sales and advertising, Commerce Motor Car Company, Detroit.

"Can credit for the tremendous volume of sales be given to truck salesmen or must it be chalked up to the operation of the law of supply and demand?

"These two question should be uppermost in the minds of sales executives of vision. Whether the automobile truck industry will make the most of a situation and wiggle through, letting the future take care of the question, or allow a certain few manufacturers to take the question of training retail truck salesmen seriously, remains to be determined.

"There is no denying the fact that motor trucks today are being more and more recognised as a time and labor-saving adjunct to nearly all vocations; that their sale does not depend as much today on salesmanship as it will later on when competition becomes keener.

"There is no denying the fact that now is the opportune time to train truck salesmen in real salesmanship—it would solve many of the alleged evils in the merchandising of trucks.

TRAINING URGED

"Plans should be formulated now to meet conditions which will confront the retail of motor trucks when the industry returns to normal conditions. The truck salesman stands on the firing line; he will be responsible for the manufacturer's presentation of his product and for the volume of sales to the consumer.

"With the possible exception of one or two keen-visioned truck manufacturers no really serious consideration has been given by the manufacturer to the most important detail of taking a first-hand interest in the proper training of the salesmen who make up the staff of truck dealers.

LEAVE IT TO DEALERS

"Should the responsibility of training these salesmen be left to the dealer, who through lack of merchandising experience himself because of the necessity of giving personal attention to other data of his business, cannot develop the line of salesmanship education that should be instilled into the salesman.

"There is no denying the fact that the salesman's method of approach today is either so stereotyped or so inaccurate that he is unwittingly discrediting the motor truck industry in the eyes of thousands of business men in different vocations. The best proof of this lies in the exceedingly large number of inquiries which come to the manufacturer, prefaced with the statement, 'do not send your representative's salesman to see us.'

ARGUMENTS OFTEN BAD

"It must be remembered that in a very large number of vocations in which motor trucks can be used the prospective buyer is himself an employer of a large number of salesmen, merchandising a product in which competition has existed for years; he has made a keen study of salesmanship. As a result he has adopted methods of salesmanship to insure his share of trade in his particular line. The motor truck salesman of today, with his indifferent methods of approach and his somewhat lamentable sales arguments, helps to convince this type of merchant that there is something phony in all arguments of real motor truck salesmen.

"He has found from bitter experience in the past that the average motor truck salesman is not equipped to analyse transportation problems—that the salesman's sole thought is to sell the trucks or trucks which he, the salesman, may be representing at the moment and that his advice as a rule is a misfit. It is not to be compared with the intelligent engineering advice which he would expect and gets from the representatives of any other time or labor-saving device which he many employ in his business.

"This condition cannot be corrected by individual manufacturers to the credit of the industry as a whole, there must be some concrete action. The solution probably lies in the establishment of a school of motorised transportation, where truck salesmen could obtain a 30 or 60-day intensive course on how to retail motor trucks.

DETROIT NATURAL CENTER

"The course to cover approach, analysis of conditions, proper routing, proper selection of units for vocations and an accurate mechanical knowledge of their own and competing lines. The course would also give the salesman general information of a constructive benefit to the prospective buyers and operators of motor trucks.

"Such a course should naturally be centralised at Detroit. It could be offered to the salesman at a minimum expense. On such a plan the burden of expense might fall on the manufacturer—but it would pay big and immediate dividends to the industry in the immediate increased volume of business its graduates would develop.

MAKE IT COMPULSORY

"It is possible that with every franchise taken on by a distributor a clause could be inserted making it compulsory on the part of the distributor controlling a certain amount of territory to send one or more of his salesman to this school. The manufacturer might offer as a prize a certain number of scholarships a year for showings made by a distributor. But the detail could be worked out by a committee, who, after a thorough investigation, should arrive at a plan and get the plan in such shape that it would be devoid of everything but its helpfulness to the industry.

"There is proof that such a plan would be beneficial and truck manufacturers encounter it daily. Many truck sales managers wonder why they lose certain sales. Generally it is attributed to certain big discounts alleged to have been given, but in the majority of cases it was due to poor salesmanship on the part of their representatives."

USE BRAKES LESS

One of the most salutary lessons that can be taught the driver of a motor truck is the advisability of learning to control the vehicle by means of the throttle and thus spare the brakes the wear and tear that constant use brings. One big truck operator in a Western city makes this the first lesson that his drivers are taught, and the lesson pays dividends, not only in money saved in repairs, but in time that would be lost by the trucks for frequent renewing of brake bands.

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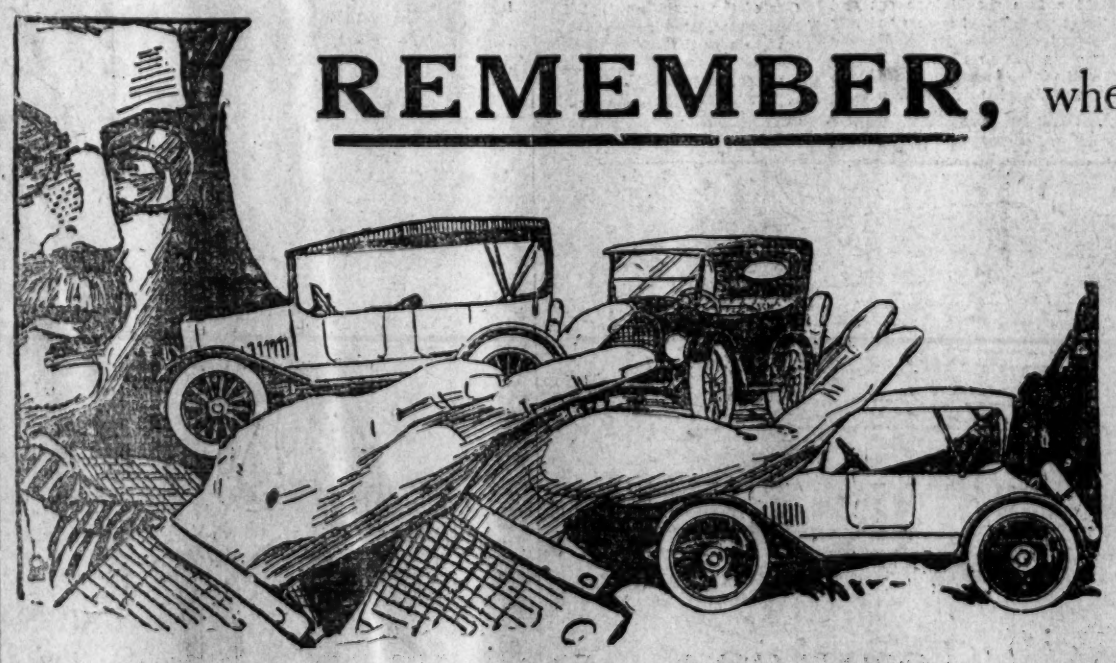

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The China Press

SPORT SECTION

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1920

SWAT FEST AS BOLSHEVIKI WIN

Gill's Offerings Suit Opposing Players And They Eat Them Up

"DOC" DOWNS IS JOLTED

Game Worth While Is Promised Fans When Teams Line Up On Field Today

There was a grand swat fest yesterday afternoon at the Race Course when the despised Bolsheviki slammed the offerings of Gill around the field for nine runs while the Regulars were working hard to make six runs off Claire and Merrill.

While this game was not one of the regular series scheduled, it served to show the strength of the Bolsheviki who must be reckoned with from now on. Tinkham wielded the heavy bat for the Bolshies and was ably seconded by Glauque and Claire.

It was a fine old day for the fence busters. The Regulars certainly had an off day to give their exhibition some sort of an alibi.

PLAYERS LATE

Both teams started the game with coolies in the outfield due to some of the members of both teams showing up late but as the game progressed the late ones got into action and it looked like a regular game toward the end when both teams started to get down to business.

Merrill who took up Claire's burden in the sixth showed a nice article of heaving and but one run was made off his delivery during the time he was in the box. The teams will play today at three-thirty and needless to say the players on both sides will be out for blood. Bills or Woods will pitch for the regulars and Manager Dodge will probably pitch Hopkins or may even send Merrill back again to the mound since the Shanghai outfit could do little with his offerings yesterday.

JOLTS DOWNS

Doctor Downs was jolted out of his complacency and is out after the scalps of the bunch who defeated his pets. He urgently asks that the following players be on hand without fail today in order that the team may climb back to its pedestal of local fame by handing out a sound thrashing to the enemy.

These men will play with the regulars today: Holman, Gill, Wilholt, Edwards, Bills, Ladd, Smith, Stovall and Lilly. Muggsy McGraw Dodge has the following aspirants to choose from and they will all be used during the game. Claire, Held, Tinkham, Merrill, Pung, Terry, Glauque, Hopkins, Rugh Viking, Proseus, Covington, Busch and Draper. Pop Guernsey and Doctor Clapp will be there to shoot the combatants on and off the field.

SOME GAME

The fans will be sure to see a game worth looking at without question. Both teams are determined to show the fans who is going to rule the baseball roost and incidentally win the gold plated shaving outfits that are to be presented to the winners of the series. This series will take place immediately after the Glee Club contests.

The games now going on are merely tuning workouts in preparation. News has been received that the Glee Club will arrive here on the Korea from Hongkong next Sunday. After a day or two of practice the Jazz boys will be ready to take on the home contingent. If they play ball as they do jazz music nothing further need be said about what sort of stuff will be handed out when the two teams clash in the five-game series that will probably start July 20.

Shanghai Yacht Club

The sixth ordinary race was sailed Saturday afternoon at 3:30 p.m. A light west wind prevailed and there was an ebb tide.

Two boats over line before the second flag were recalled. Before Tuckadoo bouy was reached flood tide was met.

Oisles sailing like a witch led and finished 30 minutes ahead of the second boat, the Violet, which lost on time allowance to Ella which finished in the dark without lights.

La Monette came in in the dark, sticking to it, and finished fourth.

Haikwan came in fifth, the only boat to wear side lights.

The officers and masters had a real bad time waiting all the afternoon for the boats to finish.

Levinsky To Get First Crack At French Champion

Battling Levinsky

Battling Levinsky, recognised American light-heavyweight champion, is to get the first crack at Georges Carpentier, the French idol, who is at present in an exhibition tour of America. The match will probably take place in New York, now that boxing has been legalised, some time in July. Carpentier has undoubtedly made a wise move in agreeing to meet Levinsky, for the match will tend to stall off the adverse criticism which has been directed against the French boxer.

HONG DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP TO OPEN WEDNESDAY

List Of Contestants Entered Holds Promise Of Many Interesting Matches

The drawing of entries for the year's hong doubles tennis championship has been completed and the first round will be played Wednesday of this week.

The dates of play for the following rounds are as follows:

Second Round, Monday, July 19.
Third Round, Thursday, July 22.
Fourth Round, Thursday, July 26.
Semi-final, Thursday, July 29.

All matches played are to be the best of three sets and will be played on the grounds of any recognised lawn tennis club. The rules of the tournament are those of the Lawn Tennis Association.

The entries for the first round are as follows:

1ST ROUND

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited (Mr. Shibayama and K. Yonezawa) Bye; China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited (R. E. L. Beardsworth and C. E. Ollerdessen) Bye.

St. John's University (W. S. A. Pott and W. P. Roberts) Bye, Shanghai Stock Exchange (H. B. Ollerdessen and A. H. Hatherly) Bye.

P. and O. S. N. Company (C. Biron and H. V. Wilkinson) Bye; Chartered Bank of India, A. and China (J. S. McEachran and A. V. M. Forrest) Bye.

S. M. C. Electricity Department (J. Forbes Cale and C. Knight) Bye; Danish and Portuguese Consuls-General (T. Raaschou and A. M. da Silva) Bye.

Reiss and Company (J. Hanbury Williams and W. C. Bowling) Bye: Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited (K. Takizawa and T. Suzuki) Bye.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited (A. Matsunaga and Y. Misawa) Bye; Arnhold Bros. and Company, Limited (C. D. Field and B. L. Cheetham) Bye.

Maitland, Fearon and Brand (N. G. Maitland and R. I. Fearon), v.

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

"MASKEE"

"Maskee" is now a week old and up to the present the feature that has been most prominent in the readers' eye is the picture at the top of the column. The artist is as present lying low, but when he issues from his seclusion of modesty we will hope that some light will be thrown upon the boot, and upon the figure that is sailing upwards, either with his own momentum or that of the wearer of the boot.

And now let us get busy. Mr. Editor wishes to launch a competition. He has a few dollars to spare, and offers twenty dollars for the best limerick published weekly. He is also ready to give smaller coin of the realm for all limericks published. All he wants you and me to understand is that his decision is final, and that the subject matter of your limericks should be of local interest.

The metre of this form of rhyme is elastic. The second line can be hurried up a bit when the number of feet is too many. Take an example:

There was a young lady of Joppa
Who in Society came rather a cropper
She went to Japan
In a boat with a man—
And the rest of that story's improper.

* * *

This of course is of no local interest, and as far as I know the lady is not known in local circles—still it just goes to show the kind of stuff you can worry a limerick into.

There was a young fellow of China,
Who proved most unwise as a diner,
Ate salad and cream
And now he's a dream—
His poor little wife is a piner.

Now go to it and see what your facile pen and the hot weather will do for you. The sooner you send your contributions in the sooner that little wad will be in your pocket.

* * *

LEYLAND HODGSON

Leyland Hodgson and his revue company open up at the Lyceum Theater tomorrow night in an American piece called "Rosebuds" which will be preceded by a playlet entitled "An Order to View." Just what the plays are all about at present is not known, but Hodgson himself is already on the best of terms with the local playgoer and should enjoy a pleasant if somewhat hot season. I hear he has brought with him an excellent company and that criticisms throughout India and the Straits have been most flattering.

* * *

THE QUAINTS

Five years ago the "Quaints" visited us and so delightful was the show that the company played to packed houses nightly. Salisbury and his "Quaints" also made a great hit in India and when they arrived in London were venturesome enough to take a London Theater, the Vaudeville, where a wonderful season resulted.

The entertaining activities of the merry little pack were brought to an abrupt conclusion owing to the fact that the Germans were making desperate efforts to find a warm place in the Sun, as well as in any other country that looked promising. The men Quaints all went over the top—all except Salisbury—he flew over, being an officer in the Flying Corps. When the Armistice was signed the entertainers gathered together again and did not take long in getting a headline engagement at London's biggest vaudeville house, the Coliseum.

Whether it was strikes, war time prices, profiteering, or the difficulty in getting houses I do not know but Salisbury and his band turned their faces Eastward, and murmuring "Eastward Ho" away they sailed to conquer afresh India and the Far East. Salisbury said he would come out again, so perhaps it was the call of the East that really brought him. The company opened at Singapore on June 28 and they should be with us before all the hot weather has vanished.

* * *

TIGER-TIGER

"Tiger-Tiger" the play that received so stormy a reception in America and for which Bouchier made a vigorous defense before he put it on recently in London deals with the problem of love at first sight, a problem on which all the poets are on the one side and most of the philosophers are on the other.

Christopher Mallowe was very positive on this matter. "Whoever loved that loved not at first sight?" is a question which Shakespeare borrows from him with marked approbation as the "dead shepherd's saw of might." We see the question answered naturally in the classical instance of "Romeo and Juliet."

Romeo: O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright!
Her beauty hang upon the cheek of night.
As a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear: ....
Did my heart love till now? Forswear it sight!
For I ne'er saw true beauty till this night.

Juliet: What's he that follows there, that would not dance?
Go, ask his name if he be married.
My grave is like to be my wedding bed..
My only love sprung from my only hate!
Too early seen, unknown, and known too late!

* * *

Mr. W. L. Courtney, whose writings on the stage and its work prove to be some of the best and most entertaining reading in the London papers, speaking of "Tiger-Tiger" and more especially on the question of love at first sight says:

"Such is the brief and hectic drama. Love at first sight may be the only love, but it is replete with the elements of tragic ruin. It is a brief madness, a virulent disease which runs its course, as all the poets and dramatists agree, to what, more often than not, is a final catastrophe.

* * *

After the longest run on record "The Mountain Maid" left Daly's and her place has recently been taken by another maid, this time "A Southern Maid." The Mountain Maid was Miss Jose Collins; A Southern Maid is the same delightful comedienne and vocalist. The musical piece has caught on and the booking office anticipates another long run.

"Playful Stallite" of London Opinion has seen the play and here are his remarks:

"On the first night of the Southern Maid at Daly's, a generous management presented me and the rest of the audience with a copy of "Love's Cigarette" together with a real scented cigarette in a neat little envelope. By doing this they have bought me body and soul; they have aroused in me a tremulous hope that, on the anniversary of the performance, they will follow up their gift by another; a copy of the jolly duet "Our Cottage by the Sea" appropriately accompanied by a seaside bungalow.

"I am one of the three people in London who never saw The Maid of the Mountains, but that does not prevent me from saying that The Southern Maid is every bit as good. It is quite obvious we have been given the mixture as before, and, if taken after meals, it will have a most stimulating effect on the digestion.

"Orange groves and vendettas, bandits and English tourists, and, above all, Jose Collins, what more can you wish for? Bertram Wallis is a breezy bandit, and Mark Lester displayed the not too brilliant humorous material to the best advantage, while Gwendoline Brogden was so good I wished she'd had twice as much to do."

* * *

When the youthful Miss Doris Keane appeared in "Romance," so fine was her acting and so good was the play that all London playgoers were to be heard talking about her. A long and successful season at last came to a close, and then the wilful (because youthful) Miss Doris Keane, in company with her husband, took a theater and produced Shakespeare's classic "Romeo and Juliet." The production was an absolute failure, and deserved to be. Neither Miss Doris Keane or Mr. Basil Sydney had the remotest conception of their respective parts. There was but one bright spot in the whole piece, and that was the "Nurse" so beautifully played by Miss Ellen Terry.

Recently the young couple have returned to England from America, and they had the satisfaction of receiving a cable shortly after their arrival announcing the production in New York of the film version of "Romance," in which Miss Keane sustained her original part. The message ran as follows: "Initial showing of Romance at the Strand Theater reveals a consensus of opinion that the film is a triumph alike for star performer and play. Notices are altogether excellent, great praise being also awarded Basil Sydney for his work in the piece."

Miss Keane and Mr. Sydney have received tempting offers to return to the United States this autumn to tour the principal cities in "Romance," but it is likely that Edward Sheldon may yet be able to complete his promised new play, in which Miss Keane is to appear as Courtesan, [illegible] Mother."

(Continued on Page 2)

SWIMMERS PLAN GREAT SEASON

International Club Is Expected To Take An Active Part In Events

SOME STARS ARE MISSING

Annual Meeting Of Amateur Association To Be Held At Early Date

Judging by the indications of the preliminary mid-week miniature galas of the Shanghai Rowing Club held on the past two Wednesday evenings at the club's tank on Soochow Road, the 1920 swimming season bids fair to be a most successful one, certainly for the Rowing Club member.

So far little has been heard of the International Swimming Club, and it will be indeed a pity if this organisation which took such a prominent place in local natation during the past decade or more should be allowed to lose any of its pristine vigor. It may (and there is no question of the wish here being father to the thought) be expected that Mr. J. H. McGregor will see that its members are rallied together and that they make a good showing for themselves during the coming season.

STARS MISSING

It is dispiriting, no doubt, to lose several of their prominent swimmers and water polo players to the Rowing Club, men like "Torry" Wilson and Rene Berthet who in the past did yeoman service for the S.I.S.C., but it could easily be arranged that in the interests of sport and a stirring contest as even teams as possible be chosen having regard to past membership. So far Rene has not been showing much interest in his old sport, but we hear from a source very near the former champion that he intends to be in the thick of the contests this year.

NEW SWIMMER COMES

His young brother L. B. Berthet has also just joined the S.R.C. A very welcome addition to the Rowing Club ranks has been that of H. O. Wallin, a Swedish champion, who represented his country at the 1912 Olympic Games, in the 100 meters and in the International Water Polo. He plays a fine forward game, though the late Sir George Pragnell would have found it necessary to have made copious use of the whistle on him in a match, to judge from his form last Wednesday. He has a wonderful facility with the back-flip and last Wednesday shot a beautiful goal from far off with such a throw, right into the corner of the net, where Smith had not a chance to keep it out. As a 100 meters man he scarcely seems up to the standard of our local diers, but he seems to have all the necessary stamina for the long distances.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association may be expected to be held within a very short time now; the honorary secretary and treasurer, Mr. L. Bertes, is at present engaged on the task of preparing the annual report and accounts.

The bath committee of the Rowing Club, Messrs. W. J. Brown, D. H. Cooke and J. J. Evans have devised a novelty in the shape of a suggested water polo league for players within the pale of the S.R.C., the idea being to get together four teams, which necessitates the entry of at least 28 men, so that teams of five a side may be relied on.

The bath committee announces that mixed bathing nights are Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, the regulations being the same as previous years.

1920 PROGRAM

The following is the program for the Shanghai Rowing Club's swimming activities for the 1920 season:

July 15	1-length heats
	Standing headers
	Team Race
	Water Polo
July 21	1-length final
	2-lengths stroke heats
	Long Plunge Handicap
	Team Race
	Water Polo
July 28	2-lengths back stroke final
	2-lengths (any stroke) heats
	Springboard diving
	Team Race vs. Police
	Water Polo vs. Police
August 4	2-lengths (any stroke) final
	2-lengths (breast stroke) heats
	High Diving
	Team Race
	Water Polo, Interport Probables vs. Possibles
August 11	2-lengths (breast stroke) final
	3-lengths heats
August 18	3-lengths final
	Ladies Night (announcement of details later).
Aug. 24 and 25	[illegible]
Aug. 27 and 28	[illegible]

French Golf Championship Is Won By An American

HAGEN, THE VICTOR
(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 7.—The French Open Golf Championship, which was played at La Boulie today, was won by the American, Hagen, who beat the French player, Lantte, scoring 150 to Lantte's 154 in a replay of 18 holes, after they had tied for first with 298 over 36 holes.

Shanghai Polo Quartette Beats Hongkong Centaurs In Brilliant Cup Match

Southern Four, With Major Timmis As Star, Forces Local Team To Top Of Their Game—Dallas A Whirlwind —Final Score 4 To 3

In a smashing fine polo match, played under ideal weather conditions on the field of the Shanghai Polo Club yesterday afternoon, the local quartette defeated a splendid four from Hongkong by a hair, the final result being four goals to three. By reason of this accomplishment Shanghai will retain, for another year, possession of the beautiful Interport Polo Cup, donated by Mr. Henry Keswick, which this city lifted from the southern port in 1913, the last time (until yesterday) that a match was played.

The lion's share of credit for the winning of yesterday's game should probably go to Mr. G. Dallas, Shanghai's Number Four, and his ponies, "Pinto" and "Harvest Land." This splendid back rode, struck and recovered in magnificent style all the afternoon, not only stopping many a determined attack by his gallant opponents but placing his own teammates in the way of making many scores.

Capt. E. H. McMichael, and Messrs. H. G. Robinson and E. S. B. Rowe, the other members of the winning team, also acquitted themselves nobly, their teamwork offsetting the individual brilliancy of Hongkong's play and the superiority (in most cases) of the latter's ponies.

TIMMIS A "WHIZZ"

For the visitors Major Timmis, Number Two, was by long odds the most dashing and sensational player in the match. Astride a small bit of equine lightning named "Tonic," this wiry and indefatigable forward was here, there and everywhere, always on top of the ball: or else "riding off" an opponent in order that one of his teammates might have a fair drive toward the goal-posts. The forehand and backhand driving of this Hongkong star was a joy to witness.

The star pony of the day was "The Nipper" ridden by Mr. John Johnstone, captain of the Hongkong team; although "Harvest Land" and "Tonic" were close [illegible] final analysis, having exhibited a high degree of intelligence and fine speed throughout every chukker in which they took part.

WERE UNLUCKY

The Hongkong team was really outlucked; although this is not quite a fair statement to make in view of the high class of polo handed out by the Shanghai team. Nevertheless, had it not been for the frowning gods of chance, Hongkong would almost undoubtedly have tied the match—and possibly have won it.

As it was, they gave the large and picturesque assemblage which had gathered to witness the game a magnificent exhibition of polo and of high-class sportsmanship, as did the local four.

Following the conclusion of the match the Challenge Cup was presented to the Shanghai team by Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General, who made a brief but happy address which caused laughter and applause to emanate from victor and vanquished alike.

STARTED OFF FAST

Shanghai started off like a quartet of whirlwinds in the first chukker, bowling the white ball down the field with such speed and precision that the visitors looked to be in for a tremendous walloping. Mr. Rowe, after two wild races down the field and vain drives across the goal-line, finally managed to send the pellet through the stakes for the initial score. Mr. Robinson was in the midst of a Cossack maneuver for another goal when the bell sounded the end of the period.

The second chukker opened with Captain Beaver in possession of the ball and a wonderful "lone hand" chance at Shanghai's goal; but he shot wide and lost the opportunity. Dallas intervened on the knockout and crashed into Mr. Patterson, unseating him. The Hongkong man, however, was unhurt and was in the saddle as soon as he could get a fresh pony. The play in this

(Continued on Page 2)

CRICKET CLUB DEFEATS RECS

In Exciting Race Against Time Batsmen Beat The Clock By Two Minutes

SECOND ELEVENS REPEAT

Police Beat Navy; Parsees Too Good For Customs In Poor Game

Glorious weather favored the second meeting this season of the Recreation Club and the Cricket Club, the game taking place on the S.R.C. enclosure and being witnessed by a fairly good number of spectators.

The wicket had not dried sufficiently after the rain of the week, but it nevertheless played quite easy, especially after the interval's rolling. There were some bad patches and many times throughout the afternoon the ball got up badly.

The game itself could not be described as a good one, in fact it was practically featureless. One cricketer aptly stated that it was a "puerile" game with an exciting finish. Time and paper would be wasted in reporting the game had not the finish furnished much excitement. With 134 on the board Muriel was clean bowled by Quayle and then Hawkings joined McMeekin with only 4 minutes left for play. A lusty drive to leg for 4 by Hawkings was followed by a single which Quayle converted into a five by an overthrow. This happened 2 minutes from time and thus gave the Cricket Club the victory by 6 wickets.

Batting first, the S.R.C. lost Harry Ollerdessen with only 3 on the board, 'Harry' reaching too far forward and returning the ball tamely back to Dr. O'Hara. Ellis and Willis played laboriously for 25 minutes for only 10 runs and then Willis unfortunately was hurt and had to retire.

QUAYLE LIVELY

Quayle, enlivened matters by hitting Dr. O'Hara for a six and then a four but when the Police star seemed set a fast one from Hansell got up awkwardly and Quayle was easily caught.

Ambrose played doggedly for 35 minutes, and as will be seen from the scores the tail wagged well. The best cricket came from Manley, who played delightfully all round the wicket.

Dr. O'Hara bowled well at the start, at one time sending down five consecutive maidens. Hansell was the pick and well deserved his figures—they would have been better had the field supported him.

Hayward and the Rev. Spencer put on 59 for the Club's first wicket, the sub-Dean, although far from comfortable, hitting six fours in his short stay. Wainwright helped to add 18 before he was very finely caught at point. Hansell assisted to bring the score up to within two of the century before he chopped a fast one from Quayle on to his wicket.

With the score at 102, Hayward's fine innings came to a close. Scoring delightfully all round the wicket his 50 was entirely free of any serious blemish and included six fours. At this stage the game became very exciting and in the race against the clock McMeekin and Muriel absolutely pulled the game out of the fire. The former hit at everything, and so did Muriel.

Stumps were drawn at 6.45 and the two umpires were Messrs. Llewellyn Jones and Walter E. Wilson.

THE SCORES

Shanghai Recreation Club

H. B. Ollerdessen, c. and b. Dr. O'Hara	1
J. J. Ellis, b. Hansell	9
A. J. Willis, run out	11
J. A. Quayle, c. Hayward, b. Hansell	17
F. C. H. Ollerdessen, b. Hansell	0
H. J. Ambrose, b. Allison	36
C. H. Bhoora, b. Wainwright	4
E. G. Barnes, b. Allison	13
T. W. R. Wilson, c. Hayward, b. Read	16
W. T. Manley, b. Hansell	29
C. E. Ollerdessen, not out	5
Extras	10
Total	141

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. S. Read	12	3	36	1
Dr. W. E. O'Hara	15	7	31	1
W. N. Hansell	12.4	4	31	4
F. L. Wainwright	7	2	14	1
H. W. Allison	10	2	25	2

Shanghai Cricket Club

A. W. Hayward, v. Quayle, b. Ollerdessen	50
Rev. C. E. Spencer, b. Quayle	30
F. L. Wainwright, c. Willis, b. Bhoora	7

(Continued on Page 2)

CRICKET CLUB DEFEATS RECS

(Continued from Page 1)

W. N. Hansell, b. Quayle .. 3
H. E. Muriel, b. Quayle 12
H. W. P. McMeekin, not out .. 25
W. J. Hawkings, not out 57
S. J. Deeks, Dr. W. E. O'Hara, H. W. Allison, W. S. Read, did not bat 0
Extras 18

(for 5 wks.) Total 150

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. E. Ollerdessen	10	0	49	1
T. W. R. Wilson	6	2	19	0
C. H. Bhoora	9	1	21	1
J. A. Quayle	13	2	45	3

SECOND ELEVENS BATTLE

While the Cricket Club first eleven were struggling hard to get runs against the clock on the S. R. C. ground, the reserves were having a very easy time on their own ground, in fact with a very easy victory by 83 runs and 3 wickets in hand, stumps were drawn at at 6:30 in order to let the players witness the exciting finish on the other ground.

The S. R. S. batted first. Quincey, after being missed when 1, proved top scorer with 22. F. O. Madar was the only other player to get into double figures. In a total of 64, the bowling analyses were distinctly flattered, although Leach followed up his good performance with a fine display of batting.

When the Cricket Club commenced their innings 4 wickets were down for 55 before Leslie and Leach knocked off the necessary runs. Leslie hit hard while Leach played very cautiously, carrying out his bat for a sound 44.

The scores were:

Shanghai Recreation Club 2nd XI.

L. P. Quincey, c. Knight, b. Matthew 22
G. V. Jensen, c. Matthew, b. Knight 0
A. Madar, c. Knight, b. Harder 9
E. J. Cooke, b. Leach 0
R. T. Ryton, c. Knight, b. Leach 2
F. O. Madar, l.b.w. Leach 10
F. C. Roberts, b. Knight 9
F. Tomlinson, b. Knight 0
J. Mahon, b. Leach 2
G. F. Powers, not out 7
T. Cooke, c. Hinton, b. Harder 0
Extras 3

Total 64

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M	R.	W.
C. Knight	8	1	18	3
D. W. Leach	12	5	15	4
C. L. Matthew	4	0	9	1
J. R. Harder	5	1	10	2
J. Robertson	3	0	9	0

Shanghai Cricket Club

J. R. Harder, b. Tomlinson .. 11
C. L. Matthew, b. Tomlinson .. 9
C. Knight, c. Ryton, b. Jensen 16
E. G. Norman, c. Ryton, b. Tomlinson 1
A. H. Leslie, c. Roberts, b. Jensen 26
D. W. Leach, not out 44
E. A. P. Wood, b. Jensen 12
R. D. Bell, b. Tomlinson 14
J. R. Hinton, J. Robertson, T. D. Brotherton, did not bat 0
Extras 14

(for 7 wks.) Total 147

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Quincey	7	0	32	0
Tomlinson	12.2	2	50	4
Jensen	8	0	32	3
Ryton	5	0	20	0

NAVY TEAM WEAK

The Police representatives on their own ground met with no opposition from the weak Navy eleven and in a match of small scores the homesters won by 25 runs. Batting first the visitors could only total 18, of which Wheeler made 10. Of course all the bowlers did well, but Treacher, put on last, got 2 wickets in two balls. The Police knocked off the runs for the loss of only Treacher, Watson batting well. Fry also got into double figures. The Navy bowled and fielded keenly.

The scores were:

H. M. Navy

Stockley, c. Thurgood, b. Sale. 2
Black, b. Issacs 0
Parsons, b. Sale 0
Needham, b. Sale 0
Wheeler, b. Fry 10
Goodman, c. Pelling, b. Issacs 1
Rossington, c. Cameron, b. Fry 0
Clarke, b. Fry 7
Balter, c. Issacs, b. Treacher .. 0
Bray, not out 0
Finch, c. Issacs, b. Treacher .. 0
Extras 3

Total 18

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sale	1	0	2	3
Issacs	4	0	9	3
Fry	3	0	4	2
Treacher	2.0	0	2	

S. M. Police R. C.

Treacher, b. Stockley 3
Watson, b. Stockley 13
Issacs, c. Balter, b. Clarke ... 1
Pelling, b. Stockley 0
Sale, b. Stockley 0
Macdermott, b. Stockley 1
Cameron, b. Clarke 2
Fry, b. Clarke 14
Thurgood, c. Bray, b. Clarke .. 2
Crompton, c. and b. Clarke .. 0
Perkins, not out 1
Extras 1

Total 43

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clarke	6.2	0	13	5
Stockley	6	0	29	5

PARSEES BEAT CUSTOMS

The Customs eleven gave another disappointing display in this match, losing to the Parsees by 65 runs on the latter's ground.

The Parsees batted consistently with R. F. Shroff being top scorer with 24 runs. The Customs could only respond with 36 out of which Borras and Barnes contributed 27 between them. R. F. Shroff had the fine analysis of 4 wickets for 6 runs.

The Customs missed Ogden badly.

The scores were:

Parsees C. C.

R. Shroff, b. Hubbard 24
R. Ragi b. Hubbard 4
R. Viccajee, b. Hubbard 13
J. H. Shroff, b. Barnes 11
B. D. Tata, b. Nash 3
S. F. Shroff, b. Barnes 19
S. M. Talati, not out 10
M. Kavarana, b. Nash 3
H. Soparivala, b. Barnes 1
M. D. Dali, b. Nash 5
Nicter Vicajee, c. Williamson, b. Barnes 2
Extras 6

Total 101

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hubbard	5	–	24	3
Nash	13	–	51	3
O. Barnes	3	–	10	–
A. Barnes	5	1	12	3

Customs R. C.

A. Hicks, b. Shroff 0
S. Dallow, b. R. Shroff 1
W. Nash, b. R. Shroff 2
G. Borras, b. S. Shroff 14
J. Lovelock, b. R. Shroff 0
A. Barnes, b. J. Shroff 0
J. Hubbard, b. S. Shroff 0
O. Barnes, b. S. Shroff 13
P. Coxall, b. J. Shroff 1
A. Penn, b. Shroff 0
B. Williamson, b. Shroff 0
Extras 5

Total 36

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Shroff	3	1	6	4
J. Shroff	6	0	17	4
S. Shroff	3	0	8	2

HONG DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP TO OPEN WEDNESDAY

(Continued from Page 1)

H.B.M. Supreme Court and H.B.M. Consulate-General (Skinner Turner and A. H. George).

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (H. E. Muriel and W. N. Hansell), v. Christenson, Hanify and Weatherwax (H. Remedios and V. Elliott).

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited (G. H. G. Caulton and R. H. Whittall), v. Jardine, Matheson and Company, Limited (J. Ribeiro and A. F. Gomes).

Gaston, Williams and Wigmore (H. Toussaint and H. Stellingwerff), v. Reiss and Company (T. Veitch and C. R. S. Cooper).

George McBain (J. Elmore and K. H. Martin), v. Jardine, Matheson and Company, Limited (C. W. Malkin and A. H. Leslie).

Probst, Hanbury and Company, Limited (J. L. Wade and G. O. Wootten), v. China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited (E. I. Leitao and R. R. Roberts).

Benjamin and Potts (F. P. Yearley and F. S. Elias), v. Julius Wile, Sons and Company (A. J. Rubel and P. R. Danner), British-American Tobacco Company, Limited (F. C. Roberts and G. Norris) Bye.

Moller and Co. (Shanghai), Limited (T. Hulthen and G. H. Bartlett) Bye; Standard Oil Company of New York (C. W. Atkinson and J. A. Bristow) Bye.

Jardine, Matheson and Company, Limited (V. D. K. Craddock and J. G. Dickie) Bye; Chartered Bank of India, A. and China (J. H. Kortright and G. A. Wemyss) Bye.

British-American Tobacco Company, Limited (A. T. Heuckendorff and H. W. Eldridge) Bye; S. M. C. Electricity Department (J. C. Grieg and R. B. Roach) Bye.

Butterfield and Swire (E. F. Mackay and W. E. Leckie) Bye; Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (J. Tanaka and S. Nakajima) Bye.

White-Cooper, Master and Harris (M. Reader-Harris and M. B. Brown) Bye; Andersen, Meyer and Company, Limited (G. G. Norman and D. H. Wythe) Bye.

China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited (E. R. Childe and A. D. Smart) Bye; Chartered Bank of India, A. and China (M. C. Columbine and G. A. Thomson) Bye.

PAST CHAMPIONS

The winners of preceding years are:

1907 Messrs. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (H. P. Dudley and S. Wheeler.)

1908 Messrs. The Standard and Equitable Life Insurance Office (T. Veitch and S. M. Wallace.)

1909 Messrs. The Shanghai Municipal Council (Dr. A. Moore and Captain E. I. M. Barrett.)

1910 Messrs. The Holland-China Trading Company (W. Klen and H. Toussaint.)

1911 Messrs. George McBain (J. Elmore and K. H. Martin.)

1912 Messrs. Macleod, Marshall, Marsh, Billinghurst and Murray (Dr. R. J. Marshall and Dr. J. E. Murray.)

1913 Messrs. Edward Wheen and Son (A. F. and L. R. Wheen.)

1914 Messrs. George McBain (J. Elmore and K. H. Martin.)

1915 Messrs. Macleod, Marshall, Marsh, Billinghurst and Murray (Dr. R. J. Marshall and Dr. J. E. Murray.)

1916 Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (S. Toyodzumi and S. Kashio.)

1917 Messrs. H.B.M. Consulate-General (H. Phillips and C. E. Whitamore.)

1918 Messrs. H.B.M. Consulate-General (H. Phillips and C. E. Whitamore.)

1919 Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (J. Tanaka and Y. Okada.)

Shanghai Polo Quartette Beats Hongkong Centaurs

(Continued from Page 1)

chukker was hard, but no score resulted.

A BRILLIANT DASH

Major Timmis opened the third chukker with a brilliant dash down the field which was cleverly intercepted near the Shanghai goal-posts by Dallas, who ran the ball back through the pack and shot for goal, missing by a scant ten feet. Timmis again secured the pill and dashed away with it, giving Patterson a pretty chance near the Shanghai goal: but the latter missed by an eyelash. A moment later, however, on a clever bit of teamwork between Timmis and Beaver, the former drove through for a score.

The fourth period was a downright desperate one. Major Timmis again opened up with one of his brilliant dashes, passing to Mr. Patterson, who drove through for a goal. Score, Hongkong 2, Shanghai 1. The Hongkong team was playing wonderful polo at this point and their ponies were cleanly superior to the Shanghai lot. On the next throwout Timmis drove to Dallas, who carried the ball down the field on four spectacular drives, passing to Robinson, who failed at goal by inches. A moment later the two Shanghai men staged another sensational rally and this time, with a tremendous forehand larrup, which sent the ball skipping at least 70 yards, Robinson made the most sensational score of the day. Mr. Rowe exhibited a flashy bit of polo toward the end of the period, finishing with a pretty backhand smash through Hongkong's goal-posts. Score: Shanghai 3, Hongkong 2.

TIMMIS AGAIN

The fifth chukker again brought Major Timmis, on "Tonic," to the fore—with Dallas riding him off brilliantly and receiving better support from his teammates than was accorded to the Hongkong star. Eventually Robinson of Shanghai secured a fine "Lie" and drove through for a goal. Score: Shanghai 4, Hongkong 2.

The Southerners made a brave bid for the match in the final period. Timmis, Beaver and Johnston charged like tigers at the inoffensive pellet, riding pellmell into the Shanghai men who dared oppose them. Patterson, in one of these "ride-offs" was again unseated, but gamely mounted another pony and drove back into the play.

THE LAST GASP

Time and again one or another of the Hongkong four would make a brilliant drive, only to have it miss by inches. Capt. Beaver finally smashed one through; but before his teammates could annex the tying tally the bell sounded the end of play.

It was a brilliant match, brilliantly contested.

The final scores, by chukkers, were:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Hongkong	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Shanghai	1	0	0	2	1	0	4

At The Theaters

Three episodes of "The Midnight Man," James J. Corbett's thrilling photoplay production are to be shown at today's matinee at the Apollo. Tonight the bill will be Norma Talmadge in the "The Heart of Wetona" by George Scarborough.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at the Apollo the tenth, eleventh and twelfth episodes of "The Midnight Man" will be shown. They are called "The Blazing Torch," "The Death Ride" and "The Tunnels of Terror."

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday will afford a treat to the Apollo patrons for on those nights Madge Kennedy is to appear in the rollicking comedy, "Strictly Confidential."

AT THE LYCEUM

Although the theatergoers of Shanghai were disappointed over the delay in the arrival of the Leyland Hodgson Revue Company it is certain that a crowded house will greet these clever players when they open their brief engagement here at the Lyceum tomorrow evening. The American musical play "Rosebuds" is to be put on Monday and Tuesday as the principal feature of the bill and will be preceded by the one-act playlet "An Order to View." There are 25 people in the Company and reports from other places where they have appeared indicate an organisation of the first class.

AT THE VICTORIA

Mack Sennett's Bathing Beauties with Charley Murray and the other funmakers of the Sennett-Paramount combination are to entertain audiences at the Victor this afternoon and evening. "Sheriff Nell's Tussle," "Her Blighted Love," "That Night" and the interesting Bray news pictorials make up the program.

AT THE OLYMPIC

Matinee and night performances tonight at the Olympic are to feature the stupendous production "The Woman That God Forgot." Miss Geraldine Farrar, whose reputation as a screen artiste is no less than that she won as an opera singer, is at her very best in this striking photodrama.

The Walter E. Olson and Company, manufacturers of cigars, has issued invitations to visit the Olympic Theater on Monday, July 12, commencing at 9:15 p.m. where they will take their guests on a tour of inspection of one of their three Cigar Factories, the operation of which is depicted in 5,000 feet of motion pictures.

Modern industry is of interest to everyone. It is, however, the privilege of but few people to visit and inspect a modern, up-to-date Cigar Factory. A pleasant and instructive evening is promised. In order to vary the program they have included new comedies and other interesting films and have arranged for special music throughout the evening.

AT THE TOWA

The bill at the Towa Cinema tonight is to be the great Japanese drama "Chushingua." This play is shown in ten reels and is of gripping heart interest throughout.

AT THE ST. GEORGE'S

Madge Kennedy in "Strictly Confidential" is to be the bill at St. George's Open Air Cinema this evening. This is a play that covers the whole range of society and it's all about Madge's "sisters and her cousins and her aun'a."

In the Grand Restaurant St. George will be the symphony orchestra, Shouin's culinary genius, a grand variety program and an incomparable dance floor to delight the seekers of good food and recreation.

AT THE ISIS

Eleventh and twelfth episodes of "The Black Secret" in which Pearl White is starring, are to be the matinee features at the Isis today. Tonight's bill will be "The Sins of Men."

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the serial of a thousand sensations, "The Black Secret" will again hold the screen. The thirteenth and fourteenth episodes are to be produced. They are called "Wings of Mystery" and "The Hidden Way."

There will be special music.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

in time to admit of its presentation in London before the end of the year. Maurice Bandman has the play "Romance" in his repertoire so local playgoers are likely to see the piece at the Lyceum in the near future.

* * *

I mentioned last week that Tommy Burns the ex-heavyweight champion boxer of the world, was endeavoring to come back, and, at the same time, he was traveling the country in search of a real White Hope. Berkeley, of the Daily Mail, asks the question "Is Burns too old at 37?"

He answers the question in these words:

"After an afternoon spent with Burns, I feel more than inclined to flout the ancient pessimist and assert my belief that Burns, when he is in proper shape, will beat more than will beat him. It is true that the Canadian has shed the first bloom of youth, but he is still as virile as any man could wish to be and I can vouch from personal experience that he has lost none of his skill if, indeed, he has not added to it."

It is interesting to hear Burns' opinion of Dempsey. He has no misconception about the present world champion. He believes him to be by far and away the ablest big man in the business at the present moment, and although he has no firsthand knowledge of Carpentier's skill, he simply refuses to believe that one of his physique and weight would have anything but an outside chance against the big Irish American. Dempsey, in Burns' opinion, is fully entitled to be described as "great" both as a fighter and a boxer. He is a sort of combination of the lightning speed and impetuosity of John L. Sullivan and the beautiful skill of James J. Corbett.

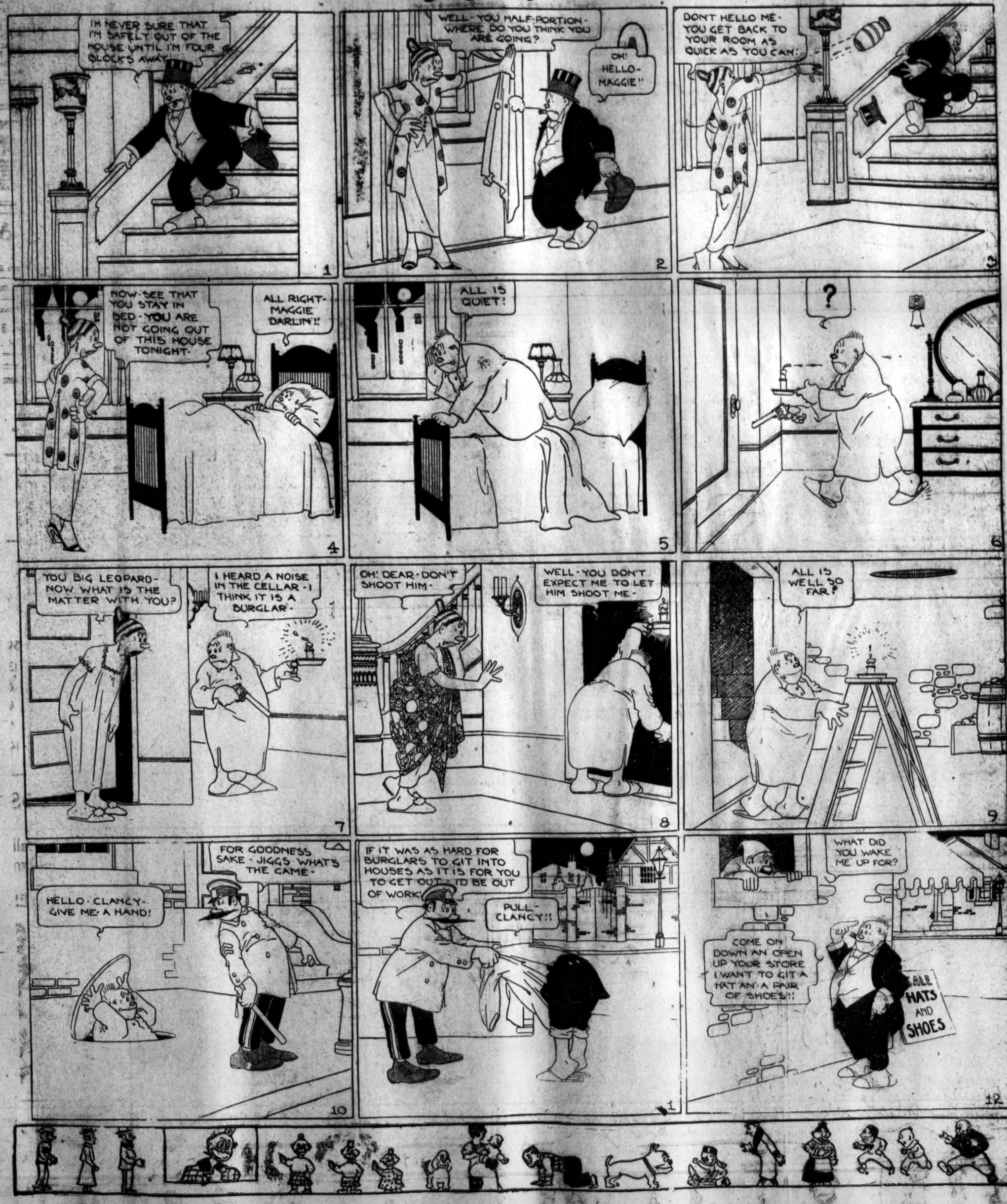
MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Disorders of the Female System. These Golden Pills may be confidently recommended to all Ladies requiring a tonic or aperient. They are invaluable in the treatment of Irregularities, Obstructions, Nervousness, Headache, Depression of Spirits, Pain in the Back, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteria, Fainting Fits, Blushing, Shyness, Timidity, Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Indigestion, Constipation, Flatulency, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Sallow Complexion, Dark Rings round the Eyes, Blue Lines under the Eyes, Thinness, Want of Energy, Lack of Ambition, Dislike to Society, Aversion to Work, Weariness of Life, Hopelessness, Despondency, Melancholy, Dread of Impending Evil, Fear of Consumption, Fear of Insanity, Fear of Apoplexy, Fear of Paralysis, Fear of Cancer, Fear of Disease, Fear of Death, Fear of Everything, Fear of Nothing, Fear of Something, Fear of Anything, Fear of Nothing, Fear of Something, Fear of Anything, Fear of Nothing, Fear of Something, Fear of An

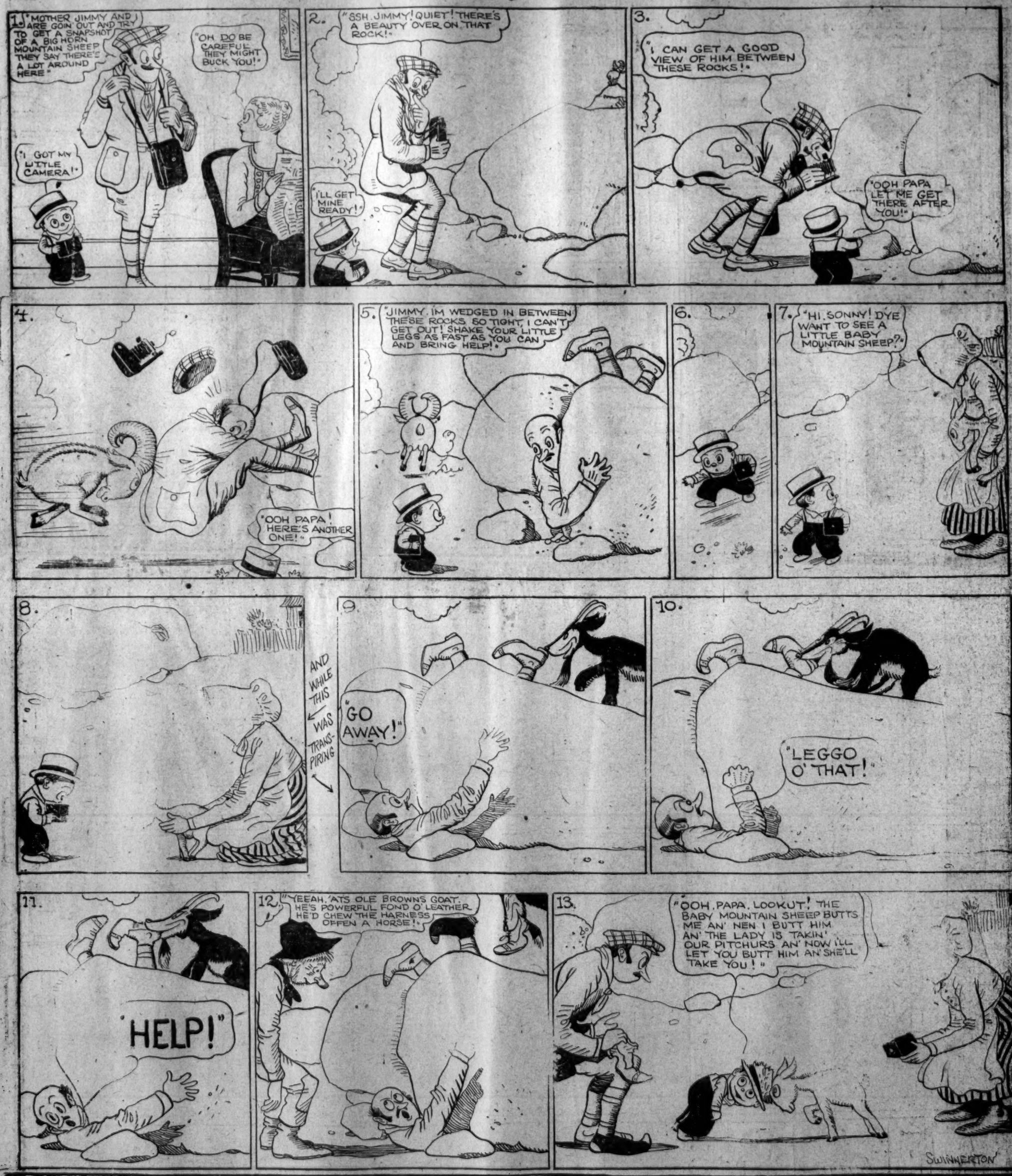
Comic Picture Section

Sunday, July 11th, 1920

Bringing Up Father


I'M NEVER SURE THAT I'M SAFELY OUT OF THE HOUSE UNTIL I'M FOUR BLOCKS AWAY.
1
WELL - YOU HALF-PORTION - WHERE DO YOU THINK YOU ARE GOING?
OH! HELLO - MAGGIE!"
2
DON'T HELLO ME - YOU GET BACK TO YOUR ROOM AS QUICK AS YOU CAN:
3
NOW - SEE THAT YOU STAY IN BED - YOU ARE NOT GOING OUT OF THIS HOUSE TONIGHT -
ALL RIGHT - MAGGIE DARLIN'!!
4
ALL IS QUIET:
5
?
6
YOU BIG LEOPARD - NOW WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH YOU?
I HEARD A NOISE IN THE CELLAR - I THINK IT IS A BURGLAR -
7
OH! DEAR - DON'T SHOOT HIM -
WELL - YOU DON'T EXPECT ME TO LET HIM SHOOT ME -
8
ALL IS WELL SO FAR!
9
FOR GOODNESS SAKE - JIGGS WHAT'S THE GAME -
HELLO - CLANCY - GIVE ME A HAND!
10
IF IT WAS AS HARD FOR BURGLARS TO GIT INTO HOUSES AS IT IS FOR YOU TO GET OUT - I'D BE OUT OF WORK!
PULL - CLANCY!!
11
WHAT DID YOU WAKE ME UP FOR?
COME ON DOWN AN' OPEN UP YOUR STORE I WANT TO GIT A HAT AN' A PAIR OF SHOES!!
SALE HATS AND SHOES
12

Little Jimmy


1. "MOTHER JIMMY AND I ARE GOIN' OUT AND TRY TO GET A SNAPSHOT OF A BIG HORN MOUNTAIN SHEEP THEY SAY THERE'S A LOT AROUND HERE"
"OH DO BE CAREFUL THEY MIGHT BUCK YOU!"
"I GOT MY LITTLE CAMERA!"
2. "SSH. JIMMY! QUIET! THERE'S A BEAUTY OVER ON THAT ROCK!"
"I'LL GET MINE READY!"
3. "I CAN GET A GOOD VIEW OF HIM BETWEEN THESE ROCKS!"
"OOH PAPA LET ME GET THERE AFTER YOU!"
4. "OOH PAPA! HERE'S ANOTHER ONE!"
5. "JIMMY. I'M WEDGED IN BETWEEN THESE ROCKS SO TIGHT, I CAN'T GET OUT! SHAKE YOUR LITTLE LEGS AS FAST AS YOU CAN AND BRING HELP!"
6.
7. "HI. SONNY! DYE WANT TO SEE A LITTLE BABY MOUNTAIN SHEEP?"
8.
AND WHILE THIS WAS TRANSPIRING
9. "GO AWAY!"
10. "LEGGO O' THAT!"
11. "HELP!"
12. "YEEAH, 'ATS OLE BROWN'S GOAT. HE'S POWERFUL FOND O' LEATHER HE'D CHEW THE HARNESS OFFEN A HORSE!"
13. "OOH, PAPA, LOOKUT! THE BABY MOUNTAIN SHEEP BUTTS ME AN' NEN I BUTT HIM AN' THE LADY IS TAKIN' OUR PITCHURS AN' NOW I'LL LET YOU BUTT HIM AN' SHE'LL TAKE YOU!"
SWINNERTON